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Mktg. Inf. & Statistics Section

Crop Production

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July 11, 1960
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1960

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CORN		
Acreage for harvest	83,680,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	48.7	Bushels
Indicated production	4,079,151,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	1,334,685,000	Bushels
ALL WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	52,995,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	25.4	Bushels
Indicated production	1,347,468,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	97,306,000	Bushels
WINTER WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	40,723,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	26.8	Bushels
Indicated production	1,090,017,000	Bushels
ALL SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	12,272,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	21.0	Bushels
Indicated production	257,451,000	Bushels
DURUM WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	1,718,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	20.0	Bushels
Indicated production	34,291,000	Bushels
Other SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	10,554,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	21.1	Bushels
Indicated production	223,160,000	Bushels
OATS		
Acreage for harvest	27,393,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	41.6	Bushels
Indicated production	1,140,497,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	229,108,000	Bushels
SOYBEANS		
Acreage grown alone	24,430,000	Acres
Acreage for beans	23,596,000	Acres
Stocks on farms	42,140,000	Bushels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.
CrPr 2-2 (7-60)

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated July 1, 1960	PRODUCTION (In Thousands) Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated June 1, 1960	Indicated July 1, 1960
Corn, all	bu.	41.6	51.5	48.7	3,270,642	4,361,170	---	4,079,151
Wheat, all	"	19.0	21.3	25.4	1,092,071	1,128,151	1,271,310	1,347,468
Winter	"	20.2	22.8	26.8	833,697	923,449	1,019,282	1,090,017
All spring	"	15.8	16.4	21.0	258,374	204,702	1/ 252,028	257,451
Durum	"	13.1	17.0	20.0	27,063	20,682	---	34,291
Other spring	"	16.2	16.3	21.1	231,310	184,020	---	223,160
Oats	"	35.7	37.7	41.6	1,302,996	1,073,982	---	1,140,497
Barley	"	28.1	27.9	30.7	334,266	420,191	---	426,508
Rye	"	13.7	15.1	18.8	23,164	21,495	---	29,621
Flaxseed	"	8.4	7.3	9.6	38,076	22,709	---	32,209
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,680	2/ 3,349	2/ 3,328	48,358	53,122	---	53,099
Hay, all	ton	1.48	1.62	1.66	109,699	112,764	---	115,689
Hay, wild	"	.81	.78	.88	10,714	8,911	---	10,528
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.30	53,996	64,739	---	66,589
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.44	1.53	1.55	25,496	22,128	---	22,260
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.07	1.20	1.10	5,453	4,377	---	4,020
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,132	2/ 1,233	2/ 1,204	16,784	18,212	---	17,296
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,156	2/ 1,458	2/ 1,306	3,112	4,375	---	3,304
Potatoes	cwt.							
Winter	"	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,014	3,114
Early spring	"	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287	3,287
Late spring	"	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	26,995	28,212
Early summer	"	98.6	124.1	133.5	12,461	14,277	14,461	14,956
Late summer	"	161.3	187.7	184.7	33,178	33,519	---	31,792
Fall	"	171.6	182.2	4/	155,598	164,778	---	4/
Total	"	158.3	175.2	4/	233,419	243,281	---	4/
Sweetpotatoes	"	56.5	68.0	63.7	19,302	18,703	---	14,749
Tobacco	lb.	1,383	1,563	1,607	2,066,165	1,797,087	---	1,842,999
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.8	22.9	23.1	6,933	7,318	---	7,744
Sugar beets	"	16.0	18.8	17.8	12,642	17,015	---	16,705
Hops	lb.	1,510	1,619	1,577	48,273	53,600	---	46,205
Pasture	pct.	5/ 82	5/ 83	5/ 87	---	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ First estimate will be published August 10, 1960. 5/ Condition July 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (in Thousands)			
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated June 1, 1960	Indicated July 1, 1960
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/112,456	1/121,787	---	106,870
Peaches	"	1/62,528	1/74,339	76,809	73,239
Pears	"	1/29,981	1/30,191	28,431	28,281
Grapes	ton	1/2,886	3,139	---	3,142
Cherries	"	1/ 222	1/ 215	2/ 199	117
Apricots	"	1/ 195	230	223	223

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	118,824	109,155	129,330	127,600
Grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	41,500
Lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,500	12,536	12,626	5,593	5,760	5,674
June	12,257	12,059	12,141	4,877	5,168	5,176
Jan.-June Incl.	63,365	65,765	66,483	32,289	33,225	32,327

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1949-58		1959		1960	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	33.1	972,997	32.5	1,117,515	33.5	1,334,685
Wheat (old crop)	6.3	67,301	7.9	114,937	8.6	97,306
Oats (" ")	17.7	232,514	21.1	298,427	21.3	229,108
Barley (" ")	13.2	41,681	13.7	65,315	13.4	56,233
Rye (" ")	10.9	2,447	13.6	4,362	8.4	1,799
Flaxseed (" ")	6.3	2,370	8.1	3,127	4.0	912
Soybeans	4.6	16,007	6.2	35,966	7.8	42,140
Sorghum grain	2/5.0	2/17,040	5.5	33,873	7.7	44,326

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1960 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1960 pct. of 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	79,083	84,609	83,680	98.9
Wheat, all	58,700	53,024	52,995	99.9
Winter	41,712	40,523	40,723	100.5
All spring	16,987	12,501	12,272	98.2
Durum	2,110	1,220	1,718	140.8
Other spring	14,877	11,281	10,554	93.6
Oats	36,686	28,496	27,393	96.1
Barley	11,815	15,074	13,883	92.1
Rye	1,676	1,428	1,576	110.4
Flaxseed	4,580	3,132	3,364	107.4
Rice	1,835	1,586	1,595	100.6
Sorghums (including sirup)	16,561	19,408	18,675	96.2
Cotton 1/	21,325	15,816	16,306	103.1
Hay, all	74,200	69,404	69,571	100.2
Hay, wild	13,281	11,449	11,901	103.9
Hay, alfalfa	24,917	28,740	28,970	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	17,718	14,500	14,378	99.2
Hay, lespedeza	5,063	3,644	3,643	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,488	1,477	1,437	97.3
Peas, dry field	272	300	253	84.3
Soybeans 3/	18,127	23,178	24,430	105.4
Soybeans for beans	16,820	22,428	23,596	105.2
Peanuts 3/	2,059	1,646	1,583	96.2
Potatoes				
Winter	27	26	21	78.3
Early spring	25	26	29	111.7
Late spring	184	138	153	111.0
Early summer	128	115	112	97.4
Late summer	208	179	172	96.3
Fall	908	905	948	104.8
Total	1,480	1,388	1,434	103.3
Sweetpotatoes	344	275	232	84.2
Tobacco	1,513	1,150	1,147	99.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	307	319	336	105.1
Sugar beets	788	905	938	103.6
Hops	32	33	29	88.5

1/ Planted acreage.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

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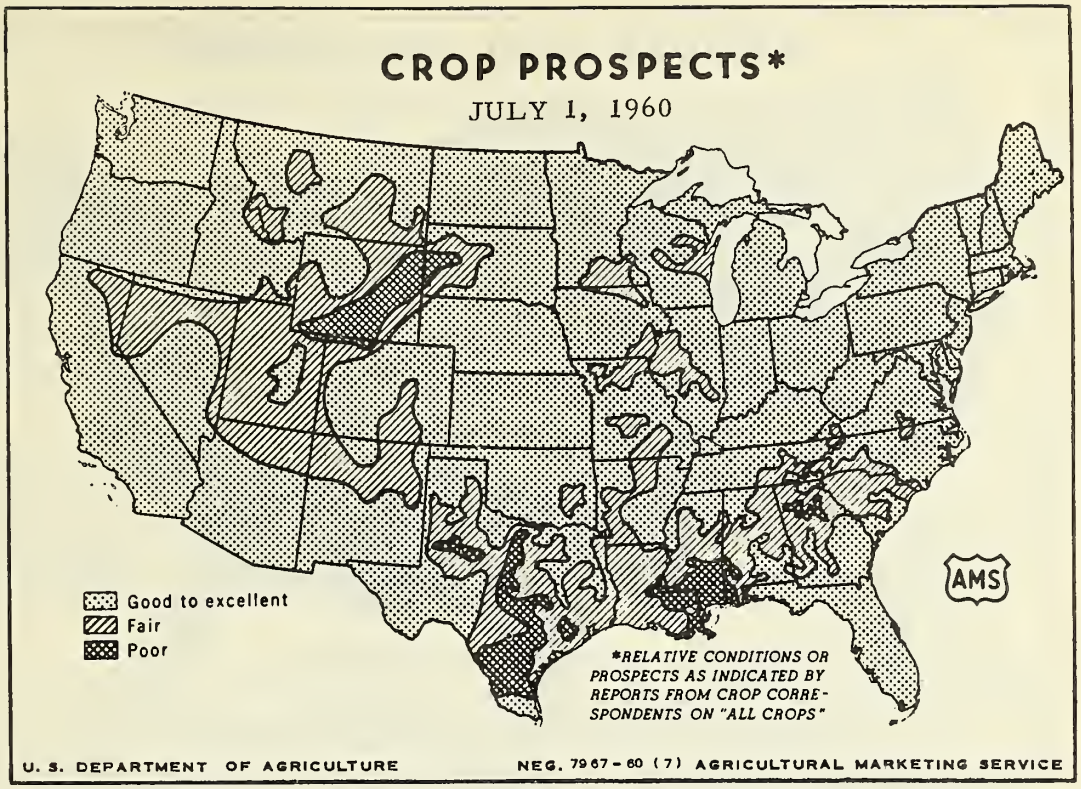
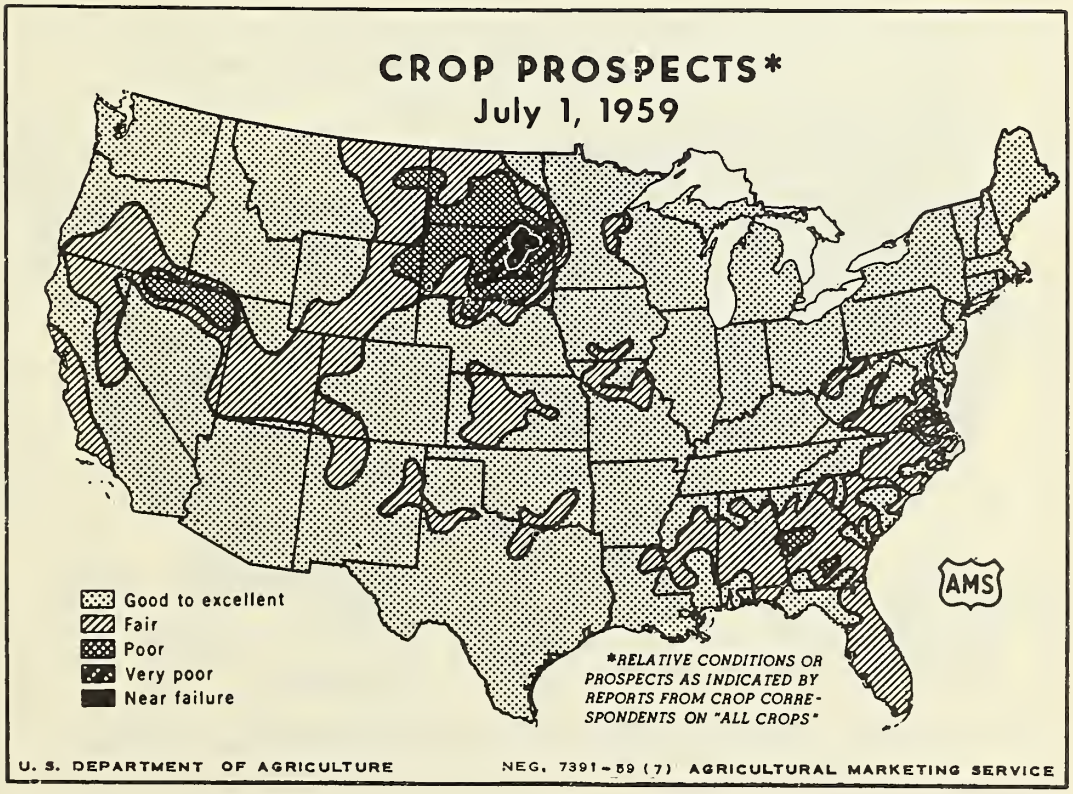
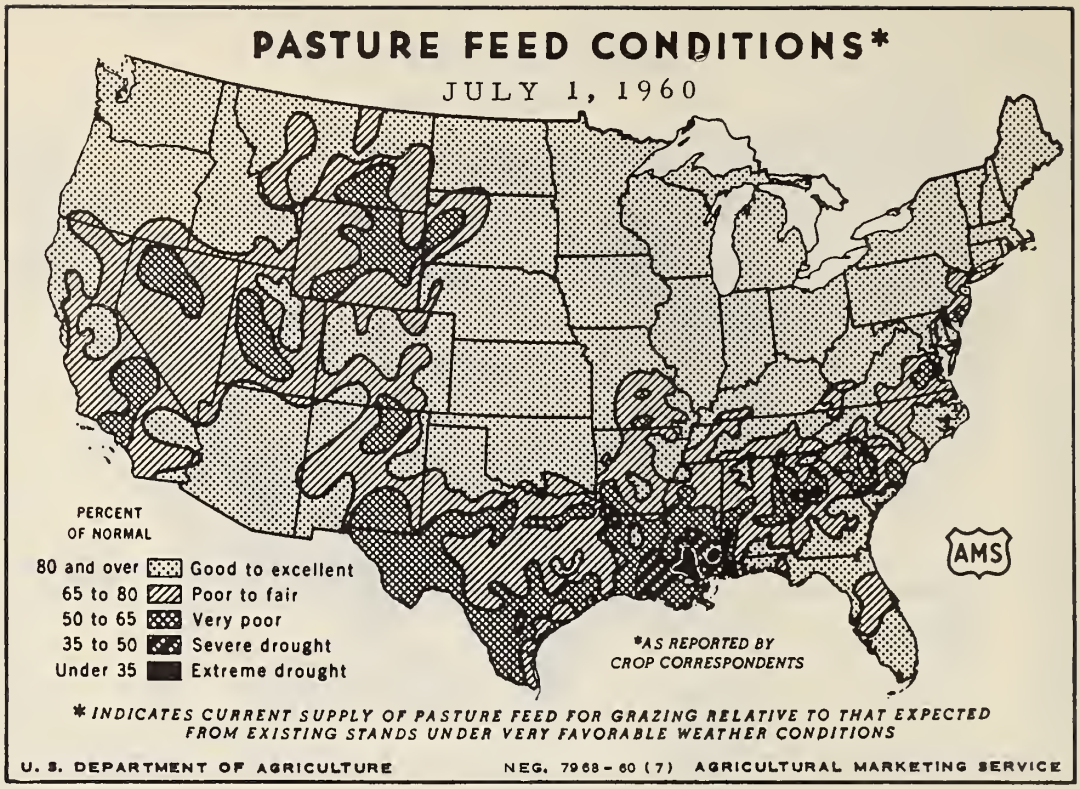
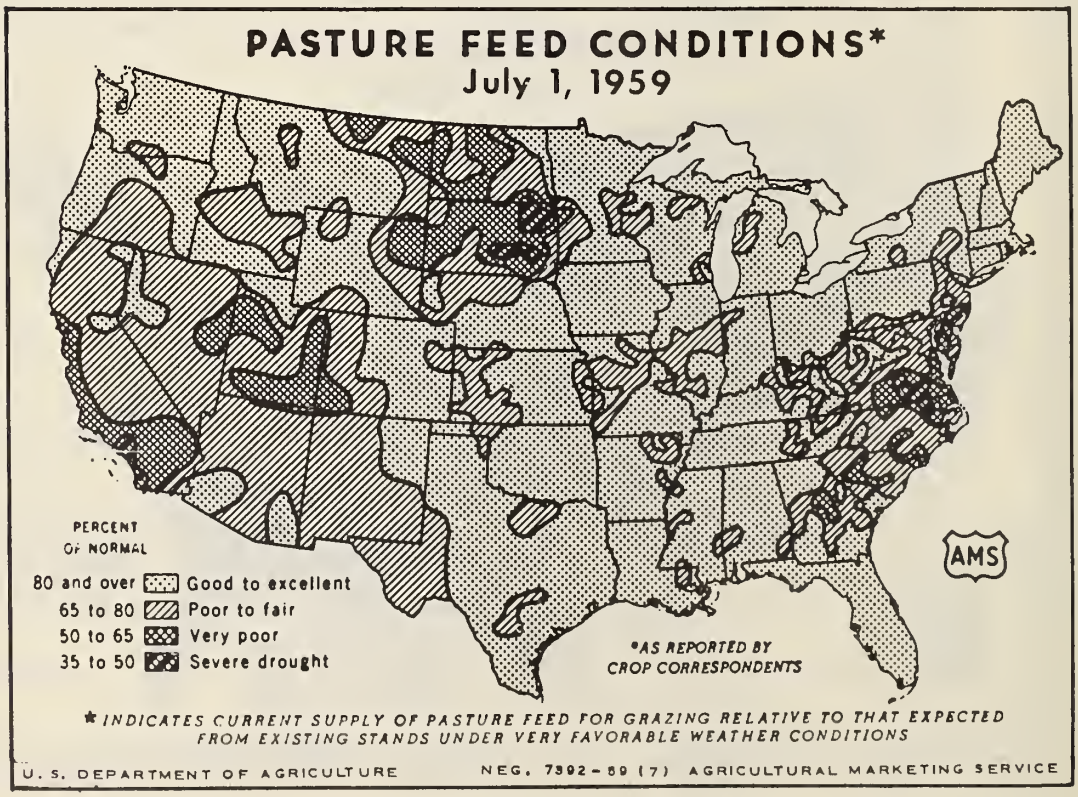

CROP PROSPECTS*
JULY 1, 1960
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7967-60 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1959
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7391-59 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
JULY 1, 1960
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7968-60 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7392-59 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1960

The 1960 season bids for recognition as one of the Nation's highest production years in spite of a slow and backward planting season. Winter wheat production was boosted substantially during June by exceptionally favorable late maturing weather in the Central and Southern Plains. Total planted acreage of 333 million is 4.5 million acres less than last year. Harvested acreage is expected to total 323 million acres, slightly below last year, but higher than 1956, 1957, and 1958.

Prospects for "all crops" as appraised by reporters for their localities, presented on page 5, point to a favorable crop outlook for most areas of the Nation. Prospects were only fair over much of the South where relatively light May and June rains followed a cool, wet planting season. Persistent cool, rainy weather has dampened hopes of an optimum outturn in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, and much of the Central Western Mountain area is too dry for good crop development.

The preliminary all-crop production index computes to 118, to match the all-time record achievement of the past 2 years. The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops, at 137, is exceeded only by 143 in 1958, and compares with 135 for 1959. Later crop reports will improve the basis for these overall comparisons as the present interpolations for cotton, sorghum, soybeans, and a few other crops will be replaced with production forecasts as the season progresses.

Total feed grain tonnage seems likely to fall below last year's record as a smaller volume of corn is in prospect and sorghum plantings were lower than in 1959. However, oats production is moderately above last year, and barley shows a slight increase over 1959. A 4.1 billion bushel corn crop is now expected, second only to the record 1959 crop. The Nation's corn acreage dipped nearly 1 percent from last year's sharply expanded acreage, although plantings increased slightly in the Corn Belt. A cold, wet spring and early summer delayed planting and development is less advanced than usual on July 1. Yield prospects fall about 3 bushels per acre below the record level attained in 1958 and 1959. Cool, moist June weather improved prospects for the late seeded spring oats crop, and production is expected to push 6 percent above last year's small crop, although acreage is substantially lower. Barley production is expected to be slightly above 1959 with a higher yield on a smaller acreage. Sorghum acreage declined slightly from a year ago. Planting was virtually finished by July 1, with the bulk of the acreage planted at about the usual time.

Food grain production now looks to be 18 percent above last year. The slow developing winter wheat crop, the primary food grain, was nursed to maturity in the Plains States by an exceptionally favorable combination of moisture and temperatures for filling. Harvest is later than last year but was virtually finished in the South by July 1 and active in the Central Plains. Little combining had been done in the eastern Corn Belt, but the crop was ripening and harvest was expected to move rapidly in early July. Spring wheat prospects improved during June as predominantly cool weather favored the late seeded crop.

Spring wheat production is expected to be a fourth larger than last year's small crop, with a two-thirds increase in durum and a one-fifth larger production of other spring varieties. Rice production is expected to slip slightly below last year, as prospective yields are below the 1959 record although acreage is up slightly. Rye production is over a third larger than last year. Acreage for grain is 10 percent larger and cool weather aided filling in the major producing States to set a new record yield per acre.

Soybean acreage is 5 percent above 1959 and only slightly below the record acreage of 1958. Soybean planting suffered considerable weather delays, but was nearly completed by July 1. Weeds are troublesome in areas where rainy weather hampered cultivation. Flaxseed production is expected to be two-fifths larger than the small 1959 crop with increased acreage and prospects for higher yields. Seeding was interrupted by frequent rain and a significant portion of the acreage was planted late.

Cotton was planted on a 3-percent larger acreage than last year, with largest increases in Alabama, Arizona, and California. The crop started slowly, especially in the Central and Southeastern areas planting where replanting was widespread, but responded rapidly to warm weather in June.

The acreage planted to peanuts is 4 percent below last year and nearly a fourth less than the 10-year average. Stands are mostly good and development average for July 1. Plantings are about the same as last year in the Virginia-Carolina area, but lower in the southeastern and southwestern producing areas.

Dry bean production is expected to be 5 percent below last year. Less acreage was planted and yields, although the third highest of record are below the record outturn in 1959. Dry pea production now looks to be a fourth below last year as both acreage and yield prospects are lower in the important Washington-Idaho areas.

Total tobacco production is 3 percent above last year, as prospective yields are only slightly below the all time record of 1958 and acreage is nearly the same as last year. Transplanting was delayed as plant bed seeding was late and plants small and scarce, but favorable June weather has helped prospects in most areas. Sugar crop tonnage has prospects of edging above last year's record with a record tonnage of sugarcane for sugar and seed offsetting a small decline in sugar beet production.

Total tonnage of feed grains stored on farms on July 1 was 13 percent above a year earlier and a new record for the date. Stocks of both corn and sorghum grain rose to record volumes. Oats stocks were sharply below last year but near average. Barley stocks were well below July 1, 1959, but a third above average. Farm stocks of food grains were 17 percent below a year earlier. Farm stored wheat was down 15 percent from a year earlier and rye stocks were only two-fifths as large as last July 1. Soybeans stocks on farms the first of July set a new record, 17 percent above a year earlier and 16 percent above the former July 1 record in 1957. Farm stocks of flaxseed were less than a third as large as on July 1 last year reflecting the small 1959 flaxseed crop.

Planted acreage for 1960 harvest totals about 333 million acres, 4.5 million less than last year, and with the exception of 1958 is the lowest

in over 40 years. Additional participation in the Conservation Reserve Program and a late, wet planting season in the North Central region left some land unplanted this year. Principal reductions were made in oats, barley, and spring wheat other than durum, with smaller but relatively important decreases for corn, sorghum, and winter wheat. Soybeans, after slipping sharply last year, rebounded to near the record acreage in 1958. Of the remaining crops grown on a relatively small portion of the total acreage, durum wheat shows the sharpest increase, over one-third larger than last year. Small to moderate increases are shown for rye, flax, rice, potatoes, and sugar beets. Sweet potato and dry pea plantings are sharply below 1959 while dry bean and peanut acreage decreased moderately.

Crop development lags behind the usual seasonal progress east of the Rocky Mountains following a planting season characterized by wetness and delay. Short moisture supplies in the late summer and early fall of 1959 hampered seedbed preparations for fall-sown grains, and persistent rains after mid-September limited fall seeding progress to irregular intervals over a prolonged period. Most fall grains were seeded later than usual and made minimum fall root and top growth. Winter, after a relatively mild beginning, struck with relentless fury about mid-February. Succeeding waves of winter storms rolled over the central and southern Great Plains and areas east of the Mississippi River. Precipitation was mostly as snow in Central and Northern sections, and rain in the South although a substantial amount of snow was dropped in inland portions of the Southeastern States about mid-February, a rarity in this area. Winter began to recede in the Southern areas about the middle of March, but kept a firm icy hold in Central and Northern areas until the end of the month. Rains in the Midwest, coupled with a sudden shift to unseasonally warm weather, rapidly melted the heavy snowcover bringing extensive flooding to the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi drainage basins.

Fieldwork moved along rapidly in southern Texas in late March, but it was near mid-April before extensive gains were made in the Southeastern States. The cool, wet weather receded northward, lingering long enough to generally hold the pace of planting progress 2 or more weeks later than usual.

Wet, unseasonably cool weather in June and early July in the North Central section held corn and soybean development to a slow pace, but was favorable for developing the late planted small grains. Warm June temperature in the Southwest and Far West stimulated crop growth.

Weeds are more prevalent than usual in the North Central area as cultivation has been hindered and effectiveness of sprays reduced by frequent rains. A weak tropical storm brought heavy deluges and local flooding over the eastern half of Texas during the last half of June to end a critical dry period. Heavy rains also fell in the central Mississippi and lower Ohio River Valleys with lowland flooding, and late June showers brought welcome moisture to the South Atlantic region, but rain is needed in the Central Gulf area. Irrigation water seems certain to be short in Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming as stream flow is light and stored supplies well below average. Resevoir supplies should carry other sections through the summer, although shortages may develop on some of the smaller projects.

Harvested acreage of the 59 crops included in the summary now looks likely to total about 323 million acres, slightly below last year but a little above the low level of 1956, 1957, and 1958. Acreage for harvest follows the crop planting pattern rather closely as only light to moderate losses are in prospect for all crops. Winter wheat abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is among the lowest of record. Spring crops were planted late in most of the country, and show less than the usual growth for July 1 but with reasonably favorable summer weather hopes are bright for relatively light losses of the planted acreage.

Hay and forage growth started slowly this spring as cool weather lingered later than usual with only sporadic bursts of seasonal warmth. Moisture continued adequate to excessive over most Northern sections, but a relatively dry May and June in most of the South slowed growth to prevent overcoming the late start. Cool weather and late frosts retarded growth in the West, and much of the central Mountain States area was also plagued by short moisture supplies. Hay production is expected to be above last year and the third largest of record. Larger crops of alfalfa, clover timothy, and wild hay are in prospect, but lespedeza, a Southern hay crop, is below 1959. The Dakotas and Nebraska account for most of the production increase of wild hay. Weather favored harvesting in the Southern areas, but frequent rains in the North Central and parts of the Northeast made haying difficult. Quality was lowered as cutting was delayed beyond optimum maturity and "down" hay was repeatedly "soaked" with some too poor to be worth storing. However, moisture supplies are generally excellent to stimulate growth for later cuttings. Pasture condition on July 1 averaged 87 percent, a very good national rating, but with marked sectional variation. Pastures are unusually lush in the North Central and Northeast, but mostly average or poorer in the South and West where moisture supplies were less favorable. Range feed prospects are bright in the Great Plains, but rains are needed to stimulate growth in some inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast regions.

Prospects for the Nation's noncitrus fruits are not up to last year. Total 1960 production of these fruits is expected to be 7 percent under 1959 but 3 percent above average. Prospective production of each of the noncitrus fruits estimated on July 1, except grapes and sweet cherries, is below last year. Prospective grape production is about the same as the 1959 crop; that for sweet cherries 5 percent more than last year's light production.

Total production of almonds, filberts, and walnuts promises to be 14 percent below last year but 8 percent above average. Almond production in California is expected to be sharply below last year's record crop but well above average. Filbert prospects are considerably below last year's production and also below average. The walnut crop promises to be significantly above last year but somewhat under average. The first forecast of pecan production is not made until the August 1 report.

The 1959-60 citrus production is 2 percent below the previous season but 6 percent above average. Production of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit were each below a year earlier; that of lemons, limes, and tangelos above. About three-fifths of the California Valencia oranges, virtually all of the California summer grapefruit, and nearly one-fourth of the California lemons remained for harvest after July 1.

Production of summer vegetables estimated to date, comprising about two-thirds of the total summer vegetable production, is 3 percent less

than last year. Considerably less production than last year is expected for the major vegetable crops of sweet corn, tomatoes, and carrots, but large increases are indicated for lettuce and early summer onions. Heavy rains in Central and most Northeastern vegetable areas hampered cultivation and insect control, but many Southeastern sections were suffering from dry soils by the end of the month. Summer melon prospects are 9 percent above last year with substantial increases for cantaloups, honey dews, and watermelons. Early summer potato production is 5 percent above last year but late summer production is expected to fall 5 percent below 1959. The smallest sweetpotato crop since 1881 is in prospect as acreage is the lowest of 92 years of record.

Vegetable acreage for processing is about the same as last year but a tenth below average. Planted acreage for green lima beans, snap beans, green peas, beets, spinach, and cabbage under contract for kraut is larger than in 1959, but sweet corn, cucumber, and tomato acreage is smaller than last year.

Egg production during June was practically the same as a year earlier as the smaller number of layers produced at a record rate per layer. Laying flock numbers in June averaged one percent smaller than in June 1959 but nearly equalled last year by the end of the month. Increases in the South and West nearly offset decreases in the North Central and North Atlantic regions.

Milk production during June was 1 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below average for the month.

CORN: Based on July 1 conditions, the Nation's corn crop is expected to total 4.1 billion bushels, well above the 3.3 billion bushel average and second to last year's record 4.4 billion bushel crop. The 1-percent decrease from last year's planted acreage is a contributing factor in the smaller production. The yield per harvested acre, indicated at 48.7 bushels falls considerably below the 51.5 bushels realized in 1959 but is far above the average of 41.6 bushels. Corn planting was delayed this year as wet weather during May held field work in major corn producing areas to a virtual standstill. More favorable weather the first half of June permitted rapid progress but rains hindered planting of the scattered acreage put in during the last half of the month. As a result of the delayed planting, a higher than usual proportion of the acreage may be susceptible to early fall frosts. Soil moisture is generally adequate to excessive although some areas were needing additonal rain by July 1. Some flooding has occurred but acreage losses to date have not been serious.

Production in the Corn Belt is forecast at 3.3 billion bushels, 7 percent less than in 1959. Lower yield prospects for this year's crop more than offset the slight increase in acreage for harvest. Much of the acreage was planted later than usual and June temperatures were too cool for optimum growth. Excessive moisture has delayed cultivation in many sections and weeds are becoming a problem. In Ohio, development on July 1 was about normal for that date. Prospects are excellent in Indiana although the crop needs sunshine. Hail damage has been more extensive than usual in Illinois but corn is generally in good condition. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, early fields have made fairly good progress but some late plantings were just coming up by July 1. Development of the Iowa crop has been slower than usual particularly in the northeastern part.

In northern Missouri, growth has been slow and many fields, particularly early plantings, have poor color. Corn in the remainder of the State has made generally good growth. In the Dakotas, moisture supplies are adequate but the crop needs warm weather. In Nebraska and Kansas, stands are generally satisfactory and corn has made fairly good progress.

Acreage in the North Atlantic area is nearly equal to last year but the expected yield is lower and prospective production is 10 percent less. Planting was delayed in most of these States by unfavorable weather and continued into late June in Pennsylvania and New York. In the South Atlantic area, expected production is above last year, in spite of a 5 percent decline in acreage. In West Virginia and Maryland cool, wet weather in May delayed field work, but planting was generally completed by mid-June. Stands are generally good and yields are expected to equal or exceed last year. Rains shortly after mid-June brought needed moisture to most of Georgia and the Carolinas but some localities remain very dry. By July 1 most of the acreage in Southern States had been "laid by".

In the South Central States, prospective production is considerably less than last year. The acreage for harvest in these States is 8 percent less than in 1959 but the expected yield is near last year's record level. Most of the acreage in this area is laid by. A small acreage in Kentucky was lost by flooding in early July. Wind and water damage to remaining acreage was almost offset by beneficial effects of additional moisture. Crop progress during June was good except in southern areas of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, central and south Arkansas and the south central and Upper Coast areas of Texas. Late June rains were too late to benefit the crop in these areas of Texas but did improve prospects in northeast Texas and Arkansas. Corn is maturing in southern and southcentral Texas and has reached the tassel stage in the Blacklands area. In the West, prospective production is below last year's record crop. Acreage for harvest is 5 percent smaller than last year and the expected yield is lower.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 totaled a record 1,335 million bushels, 9 percent above the previous July record of 1,229 million bushels on farms in 1949. About 45 percent of the farm stocks were under CCC loan including reseal and purchase agreement. A year ago 1,118 million bushels of corn were on farms while the average July 1 farm stocks is 973 million bushels.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the April-June quarter is estimated at a record 753 million bushels, 8 percent above the same quarter last year and 46 percent above average. This is the third consecutive year the April-June disappearance of farm corn stocks has been a record.

The record farm holdings of corn were due entirely to larger stocks in the Corn Belt as all other regions in the U. S. were below last year. All States in the 12-State Corn Belt area showed larger farm stocks than last year except North and South Dakota where 1959 corn production was reduced by dry weather.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 1,347 million bushels. This prospective crop is nearly a fifth larger than the 1959 production and nearly a fourth larger than average. The 1960 crop ranks as the second largest of record and compares with the 1958 record of 1,462 million bushels. Indicated yield per harvested acre, at 25.4 bushels, is well above the 1959 yield and the average yield but lags behind the 1958 record yield of 27.4 bushels.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain is expected to be 53.0 million acres, the same as the previous year but a tenth less than average. Seeded acreage of 56.6 million acres represents a 2.5 percent decrease from 1959 and is 17 percent below average. Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 6.4 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with the 1959 abandonment of 8.6 percent and the average of 13.5 percent.

WINTER WHEAT: Golden grain poured from fields in suprisingly large quantities as combines pushed northward to harvest a potential 1,090 million bushel crop of winter wheat. Production prospects increased significantly during June as the beneficial effects of exceptionally favorable late maturing weather contributed heavily to yields in the Southern and Central Great Plains. The 1960 production ranks as the second largest crop of record, exceeds last year by 18 percent, and is nearly a third larger than average. The average yield of 26.8 bushels per harvested acre ranks as the second highest of record, topped only by the 1958 yield of 28.5 bushels.

Acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 44.0 million acres, nearly 1 percent less than the acreage seeded for 1959 and well below average. All regions show a decrease in planted acreage except the South Atlantic which shows a slight increase. Harvested acreage, set at 40.7 million acres, is only slightly above last year but below average. Abandonment of planted acreage, including diversion to uses other than grain, is indicated at 7.5 percent. This is moderately smaller than last year's abandonment and much less than average. Abandonment in all regions is unusually uniform ranging from 4.5 percent in the North Atlantic region to 10 percent in the South Central region. Timely rains in early June saved considerable dryland wheat acreage in the Oklahoma-Texas Panhandle and adjoining areas in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In the Southern Great Plains and other Southern States, harvest was rapidly coming to a close by July 1 with outturns sharply above earlier expectations. Timely moisture that fell over much of the Southern Great Plains during early June following favorable periods of cool, cloudy weather pushed yields to higher levels. Harvest occurred later than usual as the crop matured relatively late and frequent rains at the beginning of harvest delayed field activity.

By July 1, Kansas producers had combined about one-half of the State's fifth largest crop of record with yields generally well above the level expected a month earlier. Harvest is about a week later than normal and compares with more than 80 percent harvested by July 1 last year. Weather during June was exceptionally favorable for head filling, producing generous

quantities of plump berries. Test weight of grain harvested by July 1 was averaging more than 62 pounds but protein content was running below average. Combining was general in central and northern sections during the first week of July except where rains interfered, with more than a third of the crop harvested in one week.

Wheat growers in Oklahoma and Texas were pleasantly surprised as harvest neared completion with production sharply exceeding earlier expectations. Yields in some areas were beyond anything ever experienced as near perfect maturing weather prevailed during late May and June. Harvest was off to a slow start but once underway moved rapidly to completion. More than four-fifths of the record Oklahoma crop was harvested in a week to ten day period. Texas yields soared to a record level as late May and June rains were especially beneficial to the Western High Plains, permitting this area to contribute significantly to the abundant yields received over the rest of the State.

Nebraska production increased markedly over the previous month with harvest just getting underway. Late season conditions brought sharp improvement to the crop in eastern areas of the State with thin stands producing unusually long, well filled heads. The crop is maturing about a week later than usual and has encountered black stem rust. However, most of the acreage is sufficiently advanced that damage will not be serious. Colorado production prospects boomed as favorable weather during June brought general improvement throughout the State. Uneven ripening of grain within fields along with frequent rains was slowing harvest operations with only limited acreage cut prior to July 10. Clearing weather will be accompanied by general and vigorous harvest activity from an abundance of combines.

Winter wheat production in the Corn Belt made minor gains during June with Ohio and Missouri expecting larger crops and Indiana maintaining the record yield level indicated the previous month. June was an unusually favorable month for small grains and by July 1 wheat was nearing the need for drying weather to allow the crop to ripen satisfactorily and firm the ground to support harvesting machinery. By early July, only 10 percent of the Illinois crop was harvested compared with the average of nearly two-thirds. Harvest was just getting underway in southern areas of Ohio and Indiana and well along in the southern two-thirds of Missouri.

Production prospects in the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain States were lowered during the month due largely to short soil moisture supplies during the later stages of maturity. Disease is also prevalent, especially in Washington, and has caused some reduction in yields. Harvest is just getting under way at lower elevations.

Wheat harvest neared completion by July 1 in Gulf Coast and Southern Atlantic Coast States and had progressed as far north as Maryland although running behind the previous year. Yields held near or slightly above the level of the previous month.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 34.3 million bushels, two-thirds larger than last year's small crop and more than a fourth above average. A sharp increase in acreage from last year was primarily responsible for the increase. The prospective yield per acre of 20.0 bushels, however, is 3 bushels above last year, 7 bushels above average and second only to the very high yield of 23.8 bushels in 1958. Adequate moisture supplies, cool weather, and a minimum of damage from disease and insects have favored the crop this year.

Durum wheat was planted on 1,756,000 acres in 1960, more than a third above 1959 but nearly a fourth less than average. Sharp increases were shown for all major producing States as follows: Minnesota, 14 percent; North Dakota, 33 percent; South Dakota, 14 percent; and Montana, 97 percent. With a small abandonment of 2.2 percent in prospect, the acreage for harvest is expected to be 1,718,000 acres.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 223 million bushels, a fifth larger than last year but 4 percent smaller than average. Higher yields accounted for the increase as acreage was reduced from last year. The yield per acre of 21.1 bushels is nearly 5 bushels larger than last year and average and second only to the very high 1958 yield of 23.4 bushels. Spring wheat in the important North Central producing areas experienced adequate moisture conditions and moderate temperatures that were conducive to good plant development. Rainfall will be needed in some areas of the Dakotas and Montana, however, to maintain the present good outlook. Moisture supplies are becoming short in some areas of Idaho.

Planted acreage of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 10.8 million acres, the second lowest of record. The 1960 acreage is 11 percent below 1959 and nearly a third less than average. There were small to substantial acreage decreases in major producing States, particularly where acreage of durum and winter wheat was increased. The Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Minnesota showed decreases ranging from 3 to 17 percent. Acreage of spring wheat other than durum for harvest in 1960 is estimated at 10.6 million, the smallest in 24 years except for 1957.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 97.3 million bushels, 8.6 percent of the 1959 production. These stocks were 15 percent below the large stocks on farms a year earlier but with this exception were the largest July 1 stocks since 1954. Nearly 90 percent of the stocks were in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and Colorado. Stocks under Government loan and purchase agreements accounted for about four-fifths of the total farm holdings.

Disappearance of wheat during the quarter ended June 30 was 109 million bushels, considerably less than a year earlier and the average. An estimated 70 million bushels of wheat moved from farms in the North Central States. Another 34.5 million bushels moved off farms in the Western States during the quarter ended June 30, a relatively light movement for the period.

OATS: The 1959 oat crop is expected to total 1,140 million bushels, 6 percent above last year's small production, but 12 percent below the 10-year average. Acreage for grain is the smallest in over 70 years but the yield of 41.6 bushels per acre now in prospect is about 4 bushels above last year. Yields are expected to be above 1959 in the North Central and South Central regions, about the same in the Southeast, and well below last year's record per-acre outturn in the North Atlantic region.

Spring oats had a wet, muddy planting season with the bulk of the acreage planted two to three weeks later than usual. Development is later than normal and straw is short, but cool June weather in Central and Northern areas aided filling. Most of the Iowa acreage was headed by early July and a few fields were ripening. About half the average was headed in North Dakota and Minnesota. The South had unusually favorable harvest weather this year and the task is virtually complete.

Plantings of 33.2 million acres of fall and spring oats are about 3 million acres or 8 percent below last year. The downward trend of oat acreage since 1955 was accentuated this year by an excessively wet planting season in the eastern two-thirds of the country. North Dakota and Minnesota are the only major producing States with a larger acreage than in 1959. Other States in the North Central region show moderate to sharp reductions in acreage, with the sharpest drop in Kansas where planted acreage is only about half as large as in 1959. Most of the Southeastern and South Central States report rather sharp decreases in planted acreage as fall weather was too wet for seeding and early spring equally unfavorable. In the West, plantings declined only slightly from last year.

Farmers plan to harvest 27.4 million acres for grain, a fourth below average and the smallest acreage since 1887. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is about 17 percent of the planted acreage, well below last year but slightly above average. The proportion harvested for grain is less than usual in most of the South as a cold, wet winter and spring hampered growth of spring pasture grasses and resulted in unusually late and heavy grazing of oats. Acreage for grain is sharply above last year in the Dakotas when dry weather caused heavy abandonment and shifts to forage uses.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 totaled 229 million bushels. These holdings were 23 percent below last year's record high carryover of 298 million bushels but only 1 percent short of the average. Stocks were down from a year ago in all regions except the Atlantic Coastal States where production and holdings are relatively small. The North Central States held 203 million bushels, or 89 percent of the Nation's total carryover stocks. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter totaled only 197 million bushels--31 percent below last year and 26 percent below average--and was the smallest for the quarter since 1935.

SOYBEANS: The 1960 soybean acreage is estimated to be 5 percent larger than last year and only slightly smaller than the record acreage of 1958. The 24.4 million acres grown alone for all purposes compares with 23.2 million acres last year and the record 25 million acres planted in 1958. Of the total acreage planted, farmers intend to harvest 23.6 million acres for beans, 5 percent above 1959. The prospective increase in plantings over last year is about 1 percent under the March intentions.

Even though soybeans can be planted later than corn and most spring grains, growers could not plant their full intended acreage in some of the Northern areas, especially Minnesota, because of continued wet weather. Soybean plantings were delayed over much of the soybean area but were generally complete by July 1 except in some Southern States where considerable plantings follow small grain harvest. Although the crop was planted later than last year and average, soybean stands and growing conditions so far have been mainly satisfactory. Weed competition has been greater than usual in areas where rainfall has prevented or delayed cultivation.

The first forecast of production for the 1960 crop will be published in the August 10 Crop Production report.

In 1960, the 23.6 million acres for harvest as beans continues to rank fourth in acreage among the Nation's annually planted crops. Only 30 years ago the acreage harvested for beans barely topped one million acres for the first time. Although the trend has been for soybeans to spread into new areas, the acreage planted to soybeans remains highly concentrated. This year over four-fifths of the acreage is in eight States with Illinois alone having over one-fifth of the total U. S. acreage.

Acreage increases over last year are general among the 10 leading States with only Minnesota reporting a decrease. Increases over 1959 for leading States in acreage grown alone range from 4 to 8 percent. Some States with smaller acreages show even larger relative increases with Kansas, where some acreage intended for oats could not be planted because of wet weather, increasing 24 percent and North Carolina up 18 percent.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 42.1 million bushels. This is an all-time high for the date and 17 percent above July 1 a year ago and 16 percent above the previous July 1 record in 1957. Disappearance from farms for the April 1 to July 1 quarter totaled 101 million bushels. This is also a record and compares with 90 million bushels for the same period last year and the 10-year average of 55 million bushels.

Planting was largely complete by July 1 so that only a relatively small quantity of seed remained on farms on July 1. Government loans on the 1959 crop soybeans matured on May 31. Also the 1958 crop reseal program ended at that time. Some of these beans had not yet moved from the farms into Government hands by July 1, therefore at least a part of the farm stocks will later be delivered to CCC.

The North Central States account for 95 pereent of the total farm stocks on July 1, with Illinois at 11 million and Iowa at 10 million bushels having nearly one-half the U. S. total. Minnesota ranks third with 6 million bushels and Indiana fourth with 5 million bushels still on farms July 1.

BARLEY: Production of barley is forecast at 427 million bushels, 2 percent above 1959 and far above the average of 334 million bushels. Higher prospective yields than last year more than offset a decrease in acreage. In the Dakotas, production is up sharply from 1959 when hot, dry weather reduced yields per acre. Production is below last year in the Pacific Northwest as a smaller acreage was seeded and yields are expected to be lower than 1959. Spring barley development in the Northern States lags the usual progress as cold, wet weather delayed seeding and retarded early growth. Harvest is virtually finished in the southern areas, and harvest of fall barley in the Pacific Northwest will start during the first half of July.

Plantings of 15.8 million acres of fall and spring barley were 1.2 million acres, or 7 percent below last year but 20 percent above average. Almost two-thirds of this decline is in North Dakota where oats acreage is substantially higher than in 1959. Most other major producing Northern States also show a decline in acreage, but plantings were up in the important producing States of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. Acreage of barley for harvest is estimated at 13.9 million acres, down 8 percent from 1959. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is about 12 percent, slightly higher than last year and average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 56.2 million bushels, well below the level of the last 2 years but considerably above other recent years. North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota account for about two-thirds of this year's stocks. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter was 64.5 million bushels, substantially smaller than in the same period last year but above average for this quarter.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 29.6 million bushels, more than a third larger than last year's small crop and more than a fourth above average. This is the second largest production since 1942, being exceeded in 1958. The indicated yield of 18.8 bushels per acre is the highest of record and compares with 18.2 bushels per acre in 1958, the previous record high, and the 10-year average of 13.7 bushels per acre.

Nearly three-fourths of the 1960 crop is expected to be produced in the Plains States from North Dakota through Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington. Production in these 9 States is indicated to be 57 percent larger than last year. North Dakota's production is expected to be more than double last year with record yields indicated. Production is more than triple in South Dakota where near-record yields are expected. Production is up in the other large producing States except for Kansas and Washington where acreage is lower than last year. Weather conditions have been favorable in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington. The crop was slowed in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma by early adverse weather conditions and thin stands but yields are expected to be far above last year. Yields are unchanged or above last year in all other States except South Carolina, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah.

The estimated 1.6 million acres for harvest as grain is 10 percent above last year but 6 percent less than average. Most of the acreage increase is in the Dakotas where the acreage for harvest is 56 percent larger than last year. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 1.8 million bushels -- 59 percent below the July 1, 1959 stocks and the smallest July 1 supply on farms since 1953. July 1 stocks of old rye are 8.4 percent of the 1959 production.

Farms in the North Central States held 79 percent of the stocks. The Dakota's and Nebraska accounted for 53 percent of the Nation's total July 1 stocks.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 32 million bushels, 42 percent over 1959 but 15 percent below average. The production increase is due to growers' plans to harvest a 7-percent larger acreage and significantly higher yield prospects. Growers expect to harvest 3.4 million acres compared with 3.1 million acres in 1959. The prospective yield of 9.6 bushels is more than 2 bushels above last year and compares with the average of 8.4 bushels.

Farmers made slow progress in seeding this year's 3.5 million acres as frequent spring rains interrupted field operations. Favorable soil moisture supplies encouraged growers to seed the intended acreage but resulted in a significant acreage of late flax. The crop in North Dakota ranges from just emerging to the bloom stage.

The three most important flaxseed producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 92 percent of the Nation's flaxseed crop. Flaxseed is making good progress as plentiful moisture and cool weather induced good branching. About half of the South Dakota acreage is in bloom and about 5 percent of the North Dakota crop. In the early producing States, Texas was near the end of harvesting a bountiful crop with California's harvest underway.

FLAXSEED STOCKS: Flaxseed stored on farms July 1 totaled 912,000 bushels, less than a third of the amount on hand a year earlier. This low level of stocks resulted from the small flaxseed crop harvested last year. July 1 holdings for the 10-years 1949-58 averaged 2,370,000 bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the second quarter totaled 4,716,000 bushels, less than half the amount for the same quarter last year.

COTTON ACREAGE: Cotton planted in 1960 is estimated at 16,306,000 acres, 3 percent more than the 15,816,000 acres planted in 1959 and nearly a third more than the 12,379,000 acres planted in 1958. The 1949-58 average acreage planted is 21,325,000 acres. The planted acreage this year is larger than last season in most States, with increases of 6 to 12 percent over 1959 in Alabama, Arizona, and California. Increases of 1 to 4 percent are indicated in most other States.

About 1.2 million acres were added to initial allotments this year by farmers electing "Choice B". This brought the total 1960 upland allotment to 17.5 million acres. The comparable total last year was 17.3 million acres. Increased participation in the Conservation Reserve, however, held the 1960 permitted acreage to around the level of last year.

The release and reallocation program reduced under-plantings but considerable allotted acreage was still not planted, especially in some Southeastern areas. The percentage of the allotted acreage in "Choice B" is considerably larger than last year in far-Western States and Missouri, about the same in most Central States, and down sharply in Louisiana and Southeastern States.

In New Mexico and Arizona, the crop got off to a slow start but responded to warm June weather and by the end of the month growth and fruiting were progressing rapidly in early areas. In California plant development and stands are good but the crop is a little later than last year. In all other States, adverse weather during the planting season was a severe handicap but the crop improved under favorable June temperatures. It is generally 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual. Fields are well cultivated.

A late February freeze in the Texas Lower Valley destroyed early plantings. In the important High Plains area of Texas, April and May were critically dry. June rains brought relief but caused much replanting. While the planting season was fairly good in Central States, cool weather and excessive rains in May caused widespread replanting. In Southeastern States early season weather was very unfavorable. Replanting was general. Stands are very spotted in some areas and below average in all areas. June weather was favorable, however, and plants made rapid growth.

ALL HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year is forecast at 116 million tons -- 3 percent above last year's crop and 5 percent larger than the 10-year average. The abundance of moisture during late May and June in the North Atlantic and North Central States was favorable and hay crops made good growth. Frequent rains delayed harvest operations and reduced the quality of the crop in most of these areas. Cold weather and frost damaged the crop in the Western States during June. Dry weather reduced prospects in the Southern States. The North Central States may produce 54 percent of the Nation's total crop. North Dakota is expected to harvest 36 percent more hay than in the excessively dry 1959 season and South Dakota 57 percent more.

Acreage of all kinds of hay in 1960 is expected to total 69.6 million acres, slightly more than the 69.4 million acres in 1959 but 6 percent less than the 10-year average of 74.2 million acres. A majority of the States expect to harvest about the same acreage as last year. Alfalfa, soybean, other tame and wild hay are up slightly while the decrease in other kinds about offsets the increases. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures account for 42 percent of the total hay acreage followed in order of importance by clover, timothy and mixtures of clover and grasses; wild hay; other tame; grain; and lespedeza.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 66.6 million tons compared with 64.7 million last year and the average of 54 million. Most of the increase is in the North Central Region where the crop is 5 percent larger than in 1959. North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota have the greatest increases. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest is estimated at 29.0 million acres, 1 percent above the 28.7 million harvested in 1959 and 16 percent above the average of 24.9 million acres. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and California are heavy producing States with a substantial increase over last season. The acreage in Iowa and Nebraska is down sharply.

The 1960 crop of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures is forecast at 22.3 million tons compared with 22.1 last season. Production is expected to be about the same as in 1959 in the heavy producing regions. New York, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri expect to have an increase over last season. The acreage of this class is placed at 14.4 million acres--1 percent less than last year and 19 percent below average.

Production of Lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.0 million tons -- 8 percent below the 4.4 million tons harvested in 1959 and 26 percent less than the average of 5.5 million tons. Missouri is the only major producing State with an increase. Cold spring weather delayed growth and caused poor stands in many States. The acreage for harvest of 3.6 million is the same as last season. Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Arkansas have more acreage while most of the other States have less or about the same as 1959.

Wild hay production is forecast at 10.5 million tons -- 18 percent above the 8.9 million tons harvested last year but 2 percent below the ten year average production. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska are responsible for most of the increase. Yield prospects are good in the important producing States. The acreage cut and to be cut is estimated at 11.9 million acres -- 4 percent greater than the 11.4 million harvested last season. All regions show an increase over the 1959 acreage.

PEANUTS: Farmers report thay they have planted 1,583,000 acres of peanuts alone for all purposes this year. Included are the acreage for picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other purposes. This is about 4 percent less than last year and 23 percent below the 10-year average of 2,059,000 acres.

Acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area is the same as last year. Acreage allotments are virtually unchanged from 1959 and very little additional peanut acreage went into the Conservation Reserve this year.

In the Southeast area, where participation in the Conservation Reserve program has been relatively heavy, the acreage of peanuts planted alone is down about 5 percent. Georgia growers planted 6 percent less acreage than last year. Acreages of peanuts grown alone are off 5 percent in Florida and 3 percent in Alabama. In all of these States decreased plantings of peanuts for purposes other than picking and threshing also contributed to the reduction.

Growers in the Southwest area decreased the acreage planted to peanuts alone by around 4 percent with Oklahoma showing a 7 percent decrease, and Texas a 2-percent decrease. New Mexico growers are planting the same acreage as in 1959 with an increased allotment over that available in March, 1960. Plantings in Oklahoma fell below the March intentions as growers had difficulty in planting their peanuts with dry weather early in the season making conditions unsatisfactory for germination and wet fields in May further delaying planting.

The peanut crop generally was up to a good stand and making normal progress on July 1. In the Virginia-Carolina area cool weather in mid-May necessitated some replanting but present stands are good and the crop is off to a good start. Peanuts in the Southeast area overcame the earlier poor conditions and stands are generally good. Scattered showers the past two weeks have provided moisture needed for the present and both Runner and Spanish peanuts have developed repidly during this period. In the Southwest area, early peanuts south of San Antonio are reaching maturity in excellent shape. Rains over most of the Southwest area the end of June were especially beneficial to the crop except for scattered localities where unusually heavy downpours were received. North Texas and Oklahoma, which received only light rains during this period, were becoming dry and more rain was needed. Some dry areas have started to irrigate.

The first estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of production for the 1960 crop will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

DRY BEANS: Production in 1960 is forecast at 17.3 million bags (100 pound, clean basis), 5 percent below the 1959 crop but 3 percent above average. Favorable yield prospects of 1,204 pounds per acre rank as the third highest of record and compare favorably with the record 1,233 pound outturn in 1959. The decline in production from the previous year is about equally attributable to yield and acreage with the harvested acreage of 1.44 million acres, down 3 percent from 1959. The Northeast bean producing States, Colorado, and Utah expect to harvest the same or larger acreage than the previous year but all other producing States expect to harvest less acreage.

Plantings of 1.51 million acres, 3 percent less than last year, were made under quite variable conditions but favorable June weather pushed much of the crop to uniformly good prospects by July 1. Increased plantings in Michigan and Colorado were more than offset by declines in most of the remaining producing States.

In the Northeast bean area, wet soil conditions during the normal planting season delayed field work with considerable acreage planted late. Fields germinated poorly and slowly with some thin stands replanted. The crop is two weeks or more later than a year ago and faces some risk of frost before reaching maturity and also possible fall rains at harvest time. Partially offsetting the late season maturity risk is a larger proportion of the Michigan acreage planted with earlier maturing varieties.

Except for Nebraska, the Northwest bean crop shows below normal growth as cool, dry weather over much of the area delayed planting and slowed germination. Irrigation water supplies are on the short side with some areas reluctant to use sufficient water to provide adequate early season moisture. Much of the Idaho acreage, particularly north of the Snake River, was hit by a damaging freeze on June 21 that thinned stands and reduced plant growth. The Nebraska acreage was planted about a week earlier than usual under unusually favorable soil moisture and weather conditions and shows excellent early season growth. Water supplies are considered adequate to carry the crop well toward maturity.

Yield prospects in the Southwest (pinto area) are above average as much of the dryland acreage has an above normal early season supply of soil moisture. Dryland stands are above average but irrigated beans in northern Colorado got off to a slow start with numerous thin stands.

California bean prospects were highly favorable on July 1 as the reduced all bean acreage showed greater concentration in higher yielding areas. Early season weather conditions have been very favorable permitting timely planting and producing excellent early growth and development.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas in 1960 is forecast at 3,304,000 bags (100 lbs. clean basis). This is based on a yield of 1,306 lbs. per acre from 253,000 acres. If realized, this production will be one-fourth below last year but about 6 percent above average. The decreased production is due primarily to reduced acreage and yields in the important Washington-Idaho area.

The cold wet spring in the Northwest hindered planting and extended the planting season much longer than usual. In some cases, farmers were not able to get in their intended acreage because of the above normal precipitation. Growing conditions have been very good to date except in Southern Idaho where a mid-June freeze severely damaged the crop in local areas. In the Northwest area, all except late planted peas are now blooming. Vine growth has been quite lush, but cool, damp weather has favored a heavier than usual infestation of pea weevils.

The 1960 planted acreage of 271,000 compares with a planted acreage of 318,000 in 1959 and is 8 percent below average. Washington shows a decrease of 7 percent and Idaho 26 percent less. These are the major producing States. A larger carry-over of old crop peas, unfavorable prices, and the cold wet spring that was unfavorable for planting were all contributing factors to the decline in acreage. Of the minor producing States, Minnesota and North Dakota indicate increases in both acreage and yield, while Oregon and Colorado show declines in production. The estimate of harvested acreage would result in an abandonment of 6.6 percent compared with 5.7 percent in 1959.

ALL SORGHUMS: This year's planted acreage of sorghums is indicated at 19.5 million acres. Although down 2 percent from 1959, plantings are 7 percent above average. Nebraska is the only major producing State to show a sharp expansion in plantings, while acreage is below last year throughout the South Central and Southeastern regions. Acreage to be harvested for all purposes is indicated at 18.7 million, 4 percent less than last year. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August 10 Crop Production report.

Texas and Oklahoma acreages show moderate declines from last year. Planting was interrupted by June rains but was virtually finished by July 1. Combining is underway in the lower Rio Grande Valley and the crop has headed throughout Central Texas.

Spring rain and floods caused many Nebraska farmers to plant sorghums on land intended for oats. Also, some abandoned wheat land has been put in sorghums. The State's planted acreage is up 28 percent from 1959.

Kansas acreage planted is unchanged from last year. Rains the first half of June provided adequate moisture and will get the crop off to a good start. Colorado growers planted 1 percent less sorghum acreage than last year. June thunder storms caused some replanting, but the large irrigated acreage shows excellent prospects. Early June rains encouraged sorghum planting in New Mexico.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1, at 44.3 million bushels, were at a new high for the five years of record. These holdings were 31 percent above the previous record of a year ago, but still represented only 7.7 percent of the large 1959 production. Farmers in the five State area comprising Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas held 87 percent of these stocks. Of the July 1 stocks, more than one-fourth were under CCC loan and purchase agreement. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter amounted to 64.7 million bushels, 1.7 million less than during this same period in 1959.

RICE: A rice crop of 53.1 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1960, just slightly below last year. The harvested acreage is somewhat above last year but lower yields were offsetting. The yield per acre of 3,328 pounds is 21 pounds below the record yield last year. National allotments are unchanged from last year and the acreage seeded is unchanged in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Louisiana and California increased acreage 1 percent and Missouri is up 5 percent.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 39,851,000 bags are in prospect compared with 40,012,000 bags produced last year. Yields remain on the high level of recent years. Yields in Mississippi are above last year and Texas yields are expected to equal last year's near record. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri yields per acre are somewhat below the record highs estimated last year.

The crop generally has made good progress in the Southern States. Early wet weather and dry weather later slowed land preparation and seeding and the crop is somewhat later than last year. Dry weather resulted in some poor stands and some replanting was necessary. Droughty conditions in Texas were relieved by heavy rains in late June, causing record floods that covered some rice fields. However, the water was expected to recede rapidly with little damage to rice. The rains from the tropical disturbance continued north through the Arkansas rice area and were beneficial there but the rains bypassed Louisiana and moisture is badly needed there.

In California the prospective production of 13,248,000 bags compares with 13,110,000 bags last year. Yields are expected to equal the record level estimated last year. Rice is making rapid growth and has good color. It responded well to the high temperatures in June after a rather poor start due to cool weather at planting time. Stands are good although winds caused some drifting when rice was germinating.

APPLES: The reported condition of the Nation's commercial apple crop declined sharply during June in many of the important producing States. Prospects as of July 1 indicate a production of 106,870,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1956. If this production materializes it will be 12 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. The July 1 estimates by geographic regions are: Eastern--49,580,000 bushels, 16 percent below last year and 2 percent below average; Central--20,710,000 bushels, 10 percent below 1959 but 1 percent above average; and Western--36,580,000 bushels, 8 percent below last year and 12 percent under average.

New England, New York, and New Jersey all report that conditions have been favorable for the control of diseases and insects. In New York the Hudson Valley crop promises to be below last year's very large production, and other areas of that State expect slightly smaller crops. In most New York areas the reduced set is being offset by very good size for this stage of growth. By July 1 rain to promote sizing was needed in the southern half of New Jersey. Picking of Starrs and Lodi was then under way in central and southern counties. Many Pennsylvania orchards have an umbrella-type crop with most of the fruit on the outside of the trees; but it is sizing well. Delaware apple growers started to harvest Lodi in the Bridgeville area June 30 and expect to start on Williams Red near mid-July. Maryland prospects are down from the large 1959 production for all areas of the State.

Virginia reports an unusually clean crop with the fruit sizing well. Prospects are down substantially from last year in the northern Shenandoah Valley, but the Central Piedmont and Roanoke areas are expected to harvest considerably more apples than in 1959. Prospects are also good in most southwestern producing counties. July 1 prospects by varieties in Virginia can be summarized thus: Yorks, variable but generally light in the North Valley and heavy elsewhere; Stayman, spotty but on the light side; Winesap--an important variety in the Piedmont--generally excellent; Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Golden Delicious, better than last year in most orchards. West Virginia reports a light set but trees generally in good condition, diseases and insects under control, and moisture adequate for sizing of early varieties. North Carolina prospects are uniformly good, both by areas and varieties.

The condition of the Michigan crop declined during June in all areas except the southeast and south central counties. In northwestern Ohio, a light crop is expected because of a limited set; but in the more important commercial areas in the north central and northeastern part of the State the June drop generally provided only the thinning necessary for the fruit to size well. The crop is generally clean and harvest of summer varieties, which has already begun in southern Ohio, is expected to become active by the third week of July. Both Indiana and Illinois report that conditions are quite variable by areas and varieties. The Wisconsin and Iowa crops have suffered from continued wet weather during June. The Twin City area of Minnesota reports good sizing thus far for all varieties. In Missouri the crop was reduced by spring freezes but had made satisfactory progress to July 1. Kansas prospects are spotted by areas and varieties.

Kentucky reports a heavy set, and rains the latter part of June helped in sizing the early crop. In Arkansas early varieties have been running small in size, but a good crop of Jonathans and later varieties is in prospect.

Although Washington conditions are variable, a good crop is in prospect, especially in the North-Central counties. The excessive drop feared after the May 20-21 frosts, failed to materialize. However, the set-back from the freezing temperatures followed by generally cool growing weather has retarded development of the fruit. An outbreak of scab has occurred in one heavy-producing area. Although some losses are expected, appraisals on July 1 indicated the disease probably would be kept under control. Production in the Hood River area of Oregon is expected to surpass last year's crop, but in other areas of that State poor pollinating weather caused a very light set. Larger Newtown and Red Delicious crops account for the expected increase at Hood River. Oregon also reports a scab problem which will reduce packout to some extent.

The Sebastopol district of California had a fairly good set of Gravenstein, but there was severe burning of fruit and foliage from high temperatures in early June. Much of the sunburned fruit dropped and part of the remainder will probably be used for juice. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin the second week of July. The set of late apples in the Sebastopol district is much below last year's large crop. At Watsonville the set of Newtowns was extremely heavy; that of Delicious spotty and somewhat lighter than last season. Fruit in this area has been making good growth, particularly where the set is light. Part of the White Astrachan crop in the Visalia district of Tulare County is expected to move to processors.

Spring freezes reduced Colorado prospects to the lowest since 1953, and there was some hail damage during June in the Delta County area. Despite this, prospective production exceeds earlier expectations. A good crop is reported in the Paonia area of Delta County; and in addition, some orchards outside of this area have fair to very good sets, including other parts of Delta as well as Montrose and Garfield Counties. In general, Delicious, both Red and Golden, suffered most from the spring freezes. Growing weather during most of June was favorable. In Utah, where the crop was also hit by spring frosts, apples are sizing well and quality is expected to be good. Here, too, there will be few Delicious. The April and May freezes reduced the Idaho crop to the lowest level in the 27 years for which commercial apple estimates have been made. The New Mexico crop promises to be the smallest since 1953; that for Montana the smallest commercial crop of record.

PEACHES: The 1960 peach crop is forecast at 73.2 million bushels, only 1 percent below last year's large crop. The July forecast takes into account the production eliminated through the "green drop" program for California Clingstone peaches. This removal program is primarily responsible for the reduction in the forecast from June 1. Production excluding the Clingstone crop in California which is largely for canning, is estimated to be 47.9 million bushels, 2 percent under last year but 19 percent larger than average.

California Clingstone production is set at 25.4 million bushels, unchanged from 1959 but about 14 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. Hot weather and wind storms during late June did no appreciable damage to the crop.

The California Freestone crop is estimated at 13.5 million bushels, unchanged from June, only slightly larger than last year, but a fifth larger than average. The set this year is about normal, sizes are good, and quality is excellent. Harvest of early varieties started somewhat later than expected.

Indicated peach production in the 9 Southern States is 15.1 million bushels, slightly below the June forecast, 1 percent larger than last year but about 50 percent larger than average. Harvest of good quality crop is well under way in South Carolina with shipments steadily increasing. Peak harvest is expected about mid-July. The Elberta crop is in good condition and sizing well. In North Carolina harvest of early commercial varieties is about complete with mid-season varieties getting under way. Harvest of Elbertas is expected to begin during the latter part of July. Favorable growing conditions during June in Georgia were beneficial to the peach crop. Quality of the crop is exceptionally good in most areas. Harvest was interrupted somewhat by scattered showers. Shipping is under way in volume although running about a fourth behind last year at this time. The Elberta crop will be about two weeks late unless very favorable growing conditions develop. Elberta harvest in extreme northern Georgia is not expected to begin until about August 6. A very good crop of early peaches is being harvested in Arkansas. Elbertas are promising, with timely rains during late June improving the outlook. Moisture supplies are now adequate to bring the crop to maturity.

A good peach crop is being harvested in Alabama. Moisture has been short in some areas. The Texas peach harvest is under way in all areas except in the northwest where it will begin during the last half of July. Moisture is needed in north central producing areas to size late maturing varieties. Rains in east Texas during late June were beneficial to late varieties. Mid-season peaches from the Fredericksburg area will be in fair volume through July.

Peach production in New England and New York is forecast at 1.4 million bushels, down 3 percent from last year and about 1 percent below average. Weather during June in New England was favorable for development of the peach crop and for disease control operations. In New York the set of fruit is variable with a light set in the Lake Ontario area. Peaches in that area are sizing well and the crop is free of disease and insect damage. Conditions in the Hudson Valley have been generally favorable. The set of fruit is good and has sized well. Prospects are generally good.

The Middle Atlantic States expect a peach crop of 8.5 million bushels, 7 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above average.

In New Jersey, prospects for peach production continue bright. Weather conditions have been favorable for development of the crop. Thinning is under way in commercial areas. The southern half of the State was in need of rain on July 1. Light pickings of peaches were made the first week of July. Harvesting of the Sunrise variety was expected to be under way by July 11 and Jerseylands will begin about July 15 in the earlier orchards. Peach prospects continue excellent in Pennsylvania. Favorable conditions prevailed during pollination resulting in a heavy set of fruit, except the J. H. Hale variety. Fruit is sizing well and all varieties are expected to produce good crops. Sufficient moisture is available to carry the crop to maturity. Harvest of Dixired peaches in Maryland got under way on July 4 and the Earlyeast harvest in the Hancock area on July 8. Prospects are good throughout the State with excellent moisture in most producing areas. Peach prospects in the 4-county Eastern Panhandle commercial area of West Virginia are very good but are relatively poor in other areas. Light hail damage occurred in the commercial area near the end of June. Temperatures during June were below normal but rainfall was generally above normal. Soil moisture is considered adequate to mature the peach crop.

An estimated 5.4 million bushels of peaches is expected to be produced in the North Central States in 1960. This is about the same as produced in 1959 but 8 percent smaller than average. Ohio peach prospects are generally good. Early varieties in Ottawa County may be somewhat short but other varieties are expected to produce a normal crop. Other counties expect fairly heavy crops of all varieties. Harvest is expected to begin during the last week of July. In Illinois freezing temperatures during May and adverse weather during pollination reduced the crop. Brighter prospects prevail in the Cobden and Anna areas where freezing temperatures during May were not too damaging. In Michigan prospects appear good with uniform sets in most areas.

Total production in the Western States is forecast at 42.5 million bushels, 4 percent below 1959 but 12 percent larger than average. The Washington peach production is somewhat below last year but still a relatively good crop. Weather during pollination was generally favorable resulting in a good set of fruit. Freezes during May caused some light damage. Production will be very light in Western Washington. Beginning of harvest for Red Havens got underway on July 5. June weather in Oregon favored development of the peach crop. Harvest will begin about August 10, somewhat later than usual. In Colorado, hail and freezing temperatures damaged production prospects for peaches. Growing conditions during June were generally favorable. The 1960 Colorado peach crop will be the smallest since 1951.

PEARS: The United States pear crop is estimated at 28,281,000 bushels, down slightly from the June forecast. This would be 6 percent below both 1959 and average. Production of Bartlett pears on the Pacific Coast is forecast at 18,938,000 bushels and other pears at 6,123,000 bushels. Prospects for Bartletts declined slightly during June in Washington but otherwise there was no change.

In California, the Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 15,418,000 bushels, 1 percent larger then 1959 and 15 percent above average. This would be one of the larger crops, being exceeded only in 1956 and 1957. Harvest was expected to start in the Sacramento River District on July 5 with volume movement to follow by about July 10. Size and quality are good in most areas. California other pears are forecast at 1,583,000 bushels, unchanged from a month ago. This production would be about 3 percent below 1959 and 10 percent below average.

Prospects for the Oregon pear crop are unchanged from a month ago at 4,900,000 bushels. Both Bartlett and other pear production are expected to fall below last year and average. The Bartlett crop is estimated at 1,800,000 bushels, 18 percent below last year and 21 percent less than average. The set of fruit varies considerably throughout the producing areas. Frost damage was responsible for irregular sets in the Medford area and the lower part of the Hood River Valley. Elsewhere prospects vary from fair to good. Some frost marks are expected on the harvested fruit. The outlook for other pears is good in both the Hood River and Medford areas where practically all of the production is concentrated. The fruit is sizing well but both areas will have some irregular shaped fruit. Hail damage has been light this year. The prospective other pear crop for the State stands at 3,100,000 bushels, 6 percent less than last year and 9 percent below average.

Pear production in Washington declined slightly during June as a result of further deterioration in the Bartlett crop. The outlook for other pears is unchanged from June. Growing conditions during June were generally favorable and fruit development was satisfactory. The Bartlett crop is now estimated 38 percent below 1959 and less than half of average. This will be the smallest crop in over 30 years. Production of other pears as now estimated exceeds by 6 percent last year's relatively light crop but is 10 percent below average.

The Michigan pear crop declined somewhat during June and now is expected to be 15 percent below 1959 but 11 percent above average. The New York estimate likewise declined from a month ago and is now estimated at 460,000 bushels, 19 percent less than last year and 13 percent less than average.

GRAPES: The 1960 grape crop is estimated from July 1 conditions at 3,141,880 tons, virtually the same as last year and 9 percent over average. Prospective production of European-type grapes--grown almost exclusively in California and Arizona--is placed at 2,864,500 tons, close to last year but 7 percent above average. The crop in the remaining States is estimated at 277,380 tons, 2 percent over 1959 and 28 percent above average.

The prospective 1960 California grape production at 2,855,000 tons is practically the same as in 1959. Production of raisin varieties, forecast at 1,740,000 tons is very close to last year's production. Table varieties at 560,000 tons, are 5 percent above last year; wine varieties, estimated at 555,000 tons are 4 percent below 1959.

Conditions to July 1 have been favorable for rapid development of California grapes. There was some sunburn damage but this is not expected to be serious. Effects of frost damage to wine varieties are beginning to show up in the North Coast counties, but the acreage involved is small and over-all losses are not expected to be heavy.

The crop in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 205,000 tons, above both last year and average. Production promises to be above last year in New York and Ohio; close to last year in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

New York reports a generally heavy set on all varieties with good growing conditions. Prospects are favorable in all areas of the State. Spotted spring frost damage occurred in Erie County, Pennsylvania, particularly in the western part of the county. There was also some spring frost damage in eastern Ohio but good to excellent sets were obtained in north central and northeastern Ohio--the major producing areas of that State. Progress of the crop there has been good. In Michigan there was no frost damage during bloom.

In South Carolina, where acreage is increasing rapidly, production is expected to be up sharply from last year. Production in Arkansas and Missouri is expected to be close to last year, although some vineyards in Arkansas suffered considerable damage from late spring freezes.

CITRUS: By July 1 harvest of the 1959-60 crop oranges was virtually complete in all States except California where 11.1 million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest. A year ago at the same time 14.2 million boxes of California Valencias remained for harvest. Total production of oranges for the 1959-60 season is estimated at 128 million boxes, 1 percent less than the year before but 7 percent above average. As of July 1 utilization of the orange crop totaled 115.9 million boxes with 74.5 million boxes used by processors and 41.4 million used fresh. A year ago processors had used 73.6 million boxes by July 1 and 40.7 million were used fresh.

Only 1.6 million boxes of 1959-60 crop grapefruit remained for harvest on July 1, mostly in California outside of the Desert Valleys. A year ago at this time 2.4 million boxes remained for harvest. Total production of grapefruit is estimated at 41.5 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent below average. Processors had used 16.9 million boxes by July 1 and 23 million boxes were used fresh. A year ago at the same time processors had utilized 20.4 million boxes and 21 million boxes had gone to fresh market.

By July 1 approximately 78 percent of the U. S. lemon crop had been harvested, with 3.9 million boxes still to be picked in California. This compares with 3.8 million boxes unpicked a year ago. The 1959-60 crop estimated at 17.9 million boxes is 3 percent larger than last year. Processors have used 7.6 million boxes and 6.4 million have gone to fresh market. A year ago processors had used 7.5 million boxes and 6 million boxes had been used fresh.

The 1960-61 crop citrus is making good progress in Florida. Except in some isolated spots, the "May drop" was not any greater than usual.

The fruit is sizing well since most of the citrus area has had ample rainfall. In California there has been a heavy drop of small Navel oranges from the 1960 bloom. This was more severe in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys than in southern counties where temperatures were not so high. Valencias also showed a heavy drop in central California but in the important southern counties the drop was no greater than usual. California lemons did not have a heavy set from the bloom of 1960, and hot weather caused heavy drop of small fruit. Grapefruit did not seem to be hurt by the recent hot weather. Texas had rain on June 24-25 which was of great benefit to citrus. Fruit in that State is sizing well and the drop of small fruit has been no greater than usual. Louisiana citrus had a heavy drop and fruit remaining on the trees is smaller than usual. Dry weather is damaging the leaves and curtailing the sizing of fruit.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is expected to total 87,200 tons, 13 percent below last year although 1 percent above average. The California crop is down from 1959 but in Michigan prospects are for a larger crop. Harvest of early varieties in the San Joaquin Valley of California was well along by July 1.

Dried prune production in California is forecast at 130,000 tons (dried basis), 6 percent smaller than in 1959 and 15 percent below average. The fruit set was highly variable this season. Recent hot weather caused some sunburning but losses are not expected to be excessive. Wind storms the week of June 17-24 caused light losses in the Sacramento Valley.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected to total 23,600 tons (fresh-basis), only a little more than one-fourth as large as either last year or average, and the smallest of record. In Idaho it is the smallest crop since 1933, but in Oregon and Washington it is the smallest crop since estimates were started in 1919. Because of unfavorable weather during and following pollination few prunes set and developed in Oregon. Trees of the Brooks variety have some fruit but the Italian crop is practically non-existent. Prunes in Washington also had a small set because of unfavorable spring weather. Idaho expects to start harvesting its small crop about August 10.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1960 sweet cherry crop is forecast from July 1 conditions at 81,920 tons, which is 5 percent larger than last year's crop but 13 percent under average. Prospective production in the Western States is up 10 percent from last year, nearly all of the increase being in California. This more than offsets a 9 percent decrease for the Great Lakes States. Compared with June 1, declines in prospective production in Oregon, Michigan, and Colorado more than offset improved prospects in Utah, Idaho, and Ohio.

In California high temperatures in early June caused heavy losses and a considerable volume was also lost because of labor difficulties. However, because of small sizes and a good demand from briners and canners many growers sold their entire crops to processors. Picking of this processing fruit was started early. In Oregon tonnage will be down from last year in all areas of the State.

By July 1 picking was past the halfway mark at The Dalles and well under way at Hood River and in the Willamette Valley, Washington had favorable weather for harvest and by July 1 supplies of Bings were tapering off and Lamberts were coming in. Size and quality are reported exceptionally good. Largely as a result of April freezes the Colorado crop is the lowest of record and those for Utah and Idaho each the second smallest of record. Quality of fruit is generally good. The crop in the Flathead area of Montana is reported good.

The crop is below earlier expectations in the southwestern and west central parts of the Michigan Fruit Belt, but the northwestern section has a full crop. Schmidts are reported light in most areas. Harvest for brining was expected to be active in the northwest by the week of July 11. Sweet cherries set well in New York's Lake Ontario area. June rains caused trouble from cracking and there was also some damage from wind whip. The Hudson Valley crop is turning out lighter than expected earlier. The Ohio crop showed considerable variation in set. Harvest of the Pennsylvania crop has been completed.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1960 crop estimated from July 1 conditions at 116,790 tons, is 15 percent below last year and 8 percent under average.

Michigan's prospective production is 76,000 tons, nearly two-thirds of the national total. Some internal breakdown from leaf spot infection is reported in the west central and northwest parts of the Michigan Fruit Belt. Harvest started in the Southwest on July 5. The New York crop is down as a result of a light set. In Pennsylvania the crop is fairly good in the south, but in Erie County growers will spot pick, harvesting those trees which have enough fruit to pay for picking. Harvest was in progress on July 5 in southern and central counties and was expected to start in Erie County about midmonth. Set of fruit in Ohio was generally excellent. Continued wet weather has caused rapid deterioration of the crop in Door and Kewaunee Counties, Wisconsin. Brown rot is widespread and some loss of trees is reported.

Prospects improved during June in Oregon's Willamette Valley. In Western Washington cool weather retarded growth of the crop, but east of the Cascades growers anticipate somewhat larger production than a month ago. Harvest will get under way about mid-July in Oregon; late July in Washington. The crop in the other Western States was cut drastically by spring frosts. Quality of fruit is reported generally good to excellent.

APRICOTS: A total apricot crop of 223,300 tons is forecast for California, Washington, and Utah, 3 percent smaller than last year but 14 percent above average. California's crop, which is expected to be the same as in 1959, developed well during June but harvest has been delayed because of labor difficulties and some of the crop has gone to waste. Harvest in the Central Coast counties and in the Hemet district of Riverside County is expected to be under way in heavy volume during the first half of July. Harvest of apricots in Washington was just beginning at the first of July with Rilands being picked, and growers expected to start on Moorparks about July 10.

Spring frosts caused some misshapen fruit, but in general sizes are normal. Between orchards the crop varies from failure to a bumper crop, but Statewide the 1960 crop is expected to be about three-fourths as large as last year. Prospects in Utah are better than they were a month ago although the crop is still expected to be only about half as large as in 1959.

NECTARINES: The California crop of nectarines has developed well, with trees showing a heavy set and fruit sizes considered normal or larger. Picking of early varieties began the week of June 6 in the lower San Joaquin Valley.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California avocados (other than Fuertes) continues and by July 1 about 83 percent of all avocados from the 1959 bloom had been picked. During the past month overmaturity brought on by extreme heat caused some dropping of fruit. Set of fruit for the 1960-61 season is spotty and lighter than from the bloom of 1959. Harvest of new crop Fuertes is expected to begin later than it did last year.

FIGS: In California, fig trees are in good condition. Orchards have received their last irrigation, and the ground has been prepared and rolled ready for harvest to begin. Kadota trees have made a better than expected recovery from the November 1958 freeze. Caprification has been completed and there is a good crop of Calimyrna figs in prospect. The first crop of Black Mission figs was light this season.

OLIVES: California olives had a good bloom but the set was spotty. The July 1 condition of the crop is sharply above that for last year's small crop and is above average. In Tehama County there is a good crop of Sevillanos in most orchards even though cold, windy weather limited the set somewhat. In the Oroville district the set of olives is expected to produce a crop of Missions of good canning sizes. Tulare County had a good bloom on Manzanillos which resulted in an extremely heavy set in some orchards, although other orchards had a very light set.

ALMONDS: Production of almonds in California is forecast at 54,000 tons, only about two-thirds as large as in 1959, but roughly one-third above average. Only the 1959 and 1956 crops were larger. Even though last year's crop was extremely heavy the trees set a good crop for 1960 with excellent weather prevailing during bloom. Sizes are better than last year, and the crop seems to be fairly clean. The crop has reached full size and many orchards are being prepared for harvest.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 71,600 tons, 15 percent greater than last year but 5 percent below average. California expects a larger crop than produced in 1959, and nuts have developed well to date. Sunburn is beginning to show, and in the South Coastal region blight is becoming a factor. As the result of poor pollination weather, Oregon had a very light set of walnuts. During June a heavy drop of young nuts caused a further reduction in prospects, so that Oregon expects its smallest crop since 1937.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,300 tons, down 28 percent from last year and 9 percent below average. Set in Oregon and Washington was variable and development of the nuts was delayed by a cool, wet spring. The crop is about 5 days later than last year.

POTATOES: The early summer potato crop, based on July 1 conditions, is placed at 14,956,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above the forecast of a month ago. The current production is 5 percent above 1959 and 20 percent above average. The acreage for harvest is 3 percent below 1959 and 12 percent below average. The shift of acreage to higher yielding areas and generally favorable growing conditions in 1960 resulted in a record high yield per acre of the early summer potatoes--133.5 hundredweight. This is 9.4 hundredweight above 1959 and 34.9 hundredweight above average.

On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, all indications point to a record high yield per acre. Yields on the earlier fields were good in spite of poor stands. Good yields are also indicated for the late planted fields. Movement has been heavy since mid-June. Peak harvest was expected during the first full week of July. Digging should be about completed by the last of July. In Delaware, prospects have declined slightly since June 1 as rainfall was short during June. Harvest started the first week of July but will not be in full swing until the second or third week of the month. In Texas, the crop is in fair to good condition in all areas and yields are expected to be good. Potato harvest started in late June and volume movement is expected by mid-July. Supplies will be in good volume during most of August. Late planted acreage should furnish production until the middle of September.

In California, the crop is maturing rapidly. Harvest started the last week of June and was well underway the first week of July. Good movement is expected during July and the first week of August.

The first forecast of the late summer crop places the expected production at 31,792,000 hundredweight, 5 percent below the 1959 crop of 33,519,000 hundredweight and 4 percent below average. Prospects in the Eastern area of the United States are about the same as in 1959. Most of the decline in production from last year occurred in the West where smaller acreages are indicated for Washington and California and unfavorable growing conditions in Idaho and Oregon reduced prospective yields. The average yield per acre is forecast at 184.7 hundredweight, only 3 hundredweight under 1959 but 23.4 hundredweight above average. Growers of late summer potatoes are expected to harvest 172,100 acres this year, 4 percent below the 1959 revised acreage of 178,600 and 17 percent below average.

On Long Island, the crop was planted later than last year. Stands are good and early growth was excellent. Rainfall during the first week of July was beneficial to the crop. The acreage planted to Cobblers this year is below a year ago. A small increase in acreage was planted to Chippewas. In New Jersey, where practically all of the acreage was planted after April 1, vine growth to date has been good. Harvest started in late June

but general movement of Cobblers is not expected until the middle of July. Harvest of Chippewas should be around the third week of July and some digging of Katahdins is expected by the end of July. In Pennsylvania, the late summer crop of Cobblers experienced some unusual weather conditions. The crop was planted about the usual time but cold and rainy weather during late April and most of May prevented cultivation. The first week of June had good growing weather but the remainder of June was cool and wet. Stands are good and set is expected to be heavy. Harvest is expected to start in late July.

In Ohio and Indiana, harvest is expected in early July. Digging of the good crop in Bay County, Michigan, is expected to start about mid-July and should be well underway during the last week of July. In Wisconsin the season is about 3 weeks late and harvest is expected to start in August. In the Twin City area of Minnesota, the crop is in excellent condition. Harvest started in early July and is expected to be well underway by the middle of the month. In southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, prospects are quite variable. Freezes in May delayed the development of the plants and the harvest of red and long white varieties. First harvest is expected about July 20 with digging getting well under way the last week of July. Quality is expected to be good but a wide variety in sizes may occur. In Colorado, the crop is well advanced with most of the acreage in northern districts in bloom in late June. Harvest of Gems should start about July 15 and reds about August 1. In Washington, good yields are expected. Harvest started the first week of July but volume will not be appreciable until the middle of the month. Good yields are expected in California in spite of damage to the crop in the San Joaquin and Santa Maria areas. High temperatures in May and June in both areas and wind in the latter district affected the yield. In the other areas, prospects are good. Digging is expected to start on whites in San Joaquin County and at San Juan Batista and on Russets in the Santa Maria Valley about mid-July.

Growers of fall potatoes are expected to harvest 947,800 acres in 1960, 5 percent above the 1959 acreage of 904,600 acres and 4 percent above average. All regions show increases. The 8 Eastern fall States, at 276,600 acres, are up 2 percent. The increase in Maine more than offset the decline in New York. The 1960 acreage in Pennsylvania is at the same level as in 1959. In the 9 Central fall States, the acreage for harvest, at 321,500 acres is 5 percent above last year. Increases are reported for Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Ohio. Smaller acreage than in 1959 is indicated for Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana. The fall acreage for harvest in the 9 Western States is placed at 349,700 acres, 6 percent above 1959. The acreage in Idaho is up 10 percent while small increases are indicated for Montana, Colorado, Utah, and Washington. Decreases are reported for Oregon and California. Weather conditions in the Eastern and Central fall States have generally been favorable for the development of the crop. In Idaho, the crop was planted early but a series of frosts, the last one occurring in late June, caused some damage. Development in the other Western States is generally good.

Harvest of the late spring crop is drawing to an end. Production is placed at 28,212,000 hundredweight, 5 percent above the June forecast and 20 percent above the 1959 crop. Increases over June estimates were mainly in North Carolina, Alabama, and California. In North Carolina where favorable weather continued during June, harvest is much slower than usual with only about 30 percent of the acreage dug by July 1. Harvest in South Carolina and the Baldwin Area of Alabama was generally completed by July 1. Yields in these two areas were above earlier expectations. In Arizona, harvest is expected to be completed by mid-July. Shipment from the Kern District of California is expected to be finished about the second week of July. Harvest in the Fresno-Madera District will continue through the first three weeks of the month.

The production of the early spring crop is placed at 3,287,000 hundredweight compared with 3,144,000 hundredweight in 1959. The winter production is estimated at 3,114,000 hundredweight compared with 4,005,000 last year.

The 1960 acreage of potatoes for harvest for all of the 6 seasonal groups is placed at 1,434,300 acres, 3 percent above the 1959 acreage of 1,388,200 but 3 percent below average. Production of the 5 seasonal groups estimated to date is placed at 81,361,000 hundredweight compared with 78,503,000 hundredweight for the same groups in 1959. The first forecast of the fall crop will be made as of August 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1960 sweetpotato production is forecast at 14,749,000 hundredweight, the smallest crop since 1881. Current prospects are for a crop 21 percent below the 1959 production of 18,703,000 hundredweight and 24 percent below the 1949-58 average of 19,302,300 hundredweight. The acreage for harvest, at 231,600 acres, is the smallest of the 92 years of record. Relatively low prices for the 1959 crop were the primary cause for a 16 percent reduction in acreage in 1960. All States except Tennessee and Kansas, where the acreage is the same as in 1959, show a reduction in acreage for 1960. The prospective yield per acre for the country as a whole is 4.3 hundredweight below the record high yield of last year, or 63.7 hundredweight for 1960 against 68.0 hundredweight in 1959. The lower yield per acre in prospect is largely the result of relatively poor weather in Louisiana during and since planting. Growing conditions in the south Atlantic and Southeastern States have been generally favorable and indicated yields per acre are generally above average and near the 1959 figures.

In New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, transplanting of sweetpotatoes from beds to the field occurred about the usual time. Growing conditions have been generally favorable but in some areas of New Jersey and Maryland moisture supplies on July 1 were short. Digging of early planted fields on the Eastern Shore is expected to begin shortly after mid-July with harvest becoming active early in August. In the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, the wet, cold weather which extended into the late spring caused the crop to be later than usual. Generally weather conditions during June in these States were favorable for the growing of sweetpotatoes, although in some locations of North Carolina growth was retarded by lack of moisture in late May and early June.

The Louisiana crop got the poorest start in years. The late, cool spring retarded development of plants in seed beds and was followed by dry weather during most of May and June in the important south-central area. The early plantings have not made their usual progress and late plantings are in poor condition. In Oklahoma and Texas late June and early July rains improved yield prospects. The acreage in California is in fairly good condition with weather conditions generally favorable for the crop.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production for 1960 is estimated at 16,705,000 tons. At this level it is 32 percent above the average production and second in size only to 1959. The indicated yield of 17.8 tons per acre is 1 ton below last year but with this exception is the highest of record. Yields are well above average in all States except Wisconsin and Oregon and are at near record levels in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and California. Record production is indicated for Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, and Washington. Colorado production is the highest since 1930 and California is second only to 1959.

Sugar beet growers, taking advantage of an increase in acreage allotments this year, planted 971,100 acres of beets, an increase of 1.7 percent over 1959. Acreage allotments for 1960 were originally set at 985,000 acres and this was the basis on which most growers planted their beets. An allotment increase of 15,000 acres on April 20, 1960 came too late for most growers to readjust their planting plans. However, this increase will enable growers with excess acreage to harvest beets which otherwise could not have been harvested for sugar. Most States planted sufficient acreage to cover their original allotments but growers in a few States were unable to plant up to their allotments. This was true in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Utah where weather prevented the planting of full allotments. Utah is also faced with a shortage of water for irrigation in some beet areas.

Based on conditions prevailing on July 1, about 938,000 acres of sugar beets are expected to be harvested in 1960. This is 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1959 and 19 percent above average. The indicated abandonment this year is 3.4 percent. Last year 5.2 percent of the acreage planted was not harvested, but this included some excess acreage which could not be harvested due to acreage restrictions.

Growing conditions for beets have generally been favorable to date. However, in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin planting was delayed by wet weather and growth there is behind schedule. There has been the usual hail in a few States, but loss of acreage from this cause has been negligible so far. Some areas, notably in Idaho and Utah, received frosts as late as June 21, but beets in these areas are expected to fully recover. In Colorado the early plantings were successful and the outlook is good. The Malheur County, Oregon, beets were retarded by a hard freeze just prior to thinning time which required extensive replanting and plant development is behind normal. Beets in California outside of the Imperial Valley are off to an excellent start with insects and disease reported at a minimum. Harvest of Imperial Valley beets, where both yields and sugar content are lower than last year, is expected to be completed by mid-July.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A sugarcane crop of 7,744,000 tons for sugar and seed is forecast for the Continental United States, based on conditions prevailing on July 1. This is 6 percent above last year and if finally realized will be the largest crop ever produced in the United States. The estimated production for Florida is a new high for the State and for Louisiana the largest since 1955.

With no acreage restrictions on growing of sugarcane this year, growers in both Florida and Louisiana are increasing their acreage 5 percent over last year. The 49,500 acres indicated for harvest in Florida is the highest of record for this State, while in Louisiana the acreage is the largest since 1953. In both of these States the grinding capacity of the mills is an important factor in the amount of acreage which can be grown.

The crop in Louisiana is considerably behind last year due to the late cool spring and dry weather. However, it is well cultivated and unusually clean and in position to respond rapidly with sufficient rainfall. The Florida crop has also been held back by repeated late winter and spring frosts and below normal temperatures.

TOBACCO: Based on conditions around July 1, total production of tobacco is forecast at 1,843 million pounds, nearly 3 percent above 1959, but 11 percent below average. Weather in practically all producing areas was unseasonably cold and wet during late winter and early spring. Seeding of plant beds was hampered and plant supplies were late and scarce. Transplanting operations were generally one to three weeks late. Grower's intended acreages of burley, Maryland, dark fired, dark air-cured, and filler were curtailed slightly due to plant shortages. Generally favorable moisture conditions during late June boosted the late-growing crop in most belts; however, in some localized areas, particularly in Kentucky, excessive rain further threatened the crops.

The expected average yield per acre this season for all types combined is 1,607 pounds. This compares with 1,563 last year, the 10-year average of 1,383 pounds, and is second only to the 1,611 pounds in 1958 as the highest yield since all-tobacco records started in 1866.

Total acreage of all types of tobacco for harvest, estimated at 1,147,000 acres, represents only a minor decrease from the 1,150,000 harvested last year. Excepting 1957 and 1958, this year's indicated acreage is the smallest for harvest since 1911. Basic allotments of types under quotas are unchanged from last year, and all important types are under quotas this season except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrapper. Over-all tobacco acreage has not been affected appreciably by the Conservation Reserve as only about 1 percent of allotted acreage has been placed under the program.

Flue-cured production is forecast as 1,170 million pounds. This is substantially more than the 1,081 million pounds produced during each of the two previous seasons and the 975 million pounds in 1957, yet it is 8 percent smaller than the 10-year average.

The average yield is indicated at 1,676 pounds which, if realized, would be the second highest of record, exceeded by the 1,691 pounds in 1958. Acreage of flue-cured types to be harvested is expected to total 698,400 acres. This compares with 693,300 acres harvested in 1959 and is 25 percent below average. Excluding 1957 through 1959, this year's acreage is indicated to be the smallest since 1934.

A 468-million pound burley crop is in the offing. This poundage would be the second lowest outturn since 1943 and compares with 502 million produced in 1959 and the average of 549 million. An average yield of 1,582 pounds per acre is indicated. Last year's yield was a record 1,669 pounds while the average is 1,447 pounds. Burley growers plan to harvest around 295,600 acres this year, or about 2 percent less than last year and 23 percent less than the 10-year average. In addition to plant shortages in many sections of the Belt, some acreage in Kentucky was washed out by localized floods in late June. This year's indicated acreage for harvest is the lowest since 1935. Also, this season marks only the fifth time that burley has fallen below 300,000 acres since records were initiated in 1919.

Prospects for Maryland, type 32, are placed at 32.4 million pounds, essentially the same as estimated for 1959. The 10-year average for this type is 38.5 million pounds. A yield of around 900 pounds per acre is expected if the July 1 outlook prevails. Maryland producers expect to harvest 36,000 acres. This is about 2,000 acres below that estimated for last season and about 10,000 acres below the 10-year average. Unlike 1959, acreage allotments are in effect for the current crop.

A fire-cured crop of 47.9 million pounds is indicated, 10 percent below 1959 and 19 percent below the average. Except for the 43.3 million pounds in 1958, this is the smallest of record. At 1,393 pounds, the yield per acre in prospect compares with 1,508 pounds in 1959 and 1,257 pounds for the average. Acreage of fire-cured set this season is placed at 34,400. This is 2 percent below 1959, 27 percent below average, and excepting 1958, the lowest in over 4 decades of records. In 1919, the first year of records for dark fire-cured, a total of 396,500 acres was harvested, a level never again reached.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is estimated at 20.4 million pounds--5 percent below last season, 31 percent below average and second only to 1958 as the lowest of record. A 1,377-pound yield is indicated. The dark air-cured crop will be produced on about 14,800 acres. This is about 3 percent below 1959, 39 percent below average, and second only to 1958 as the lowest acreage in 42 years of records. Acreage of these types totaled 173,500 in 1919, the first year of records. This acreage has not been matched since.

Cigar filler production is estimated at 53.3 million pounds, or about 7 million below 1959 and nearly 2 million below average. July 1 conditions indicate a yield of 1,568 pounds per acre. The cigar filler crop was transplanted on about 34,000 acres this year, compared with 34,900 acres harvested last season and the average of about 35,000 acres.

Production of cigar binder types is placed at 31.8 million pounds, 12 percent above last year but 29 percent below average. A yield of 1,654 pounds is expected. Cigar binder acreage this season is estimated at 19,300--15,200 acres in Wisconsin and 4,100 in Connecticut Valley. Last year, about 13,900 acres were harvested in Wisconsin while around 4,500 were harvested in the Valley. The 10-year average for the two areas combined is nearly 28,000 acres. The noticeable increase in 1960 acreage in Wisconsin over 1959 is due in part to some abandonment last year and in part to adjustments in some old farm allotments and the allocation of a small acreage to new farms in 1960.

The cigar wrapper forecast is set at 18.9 million pounds. This compares with 18.3 million produced in 1959, the average of 16.2 million, and is one of the largest of record. An average yield of 1,320 pounds is probable. Cigar wrapper acreage is indicated at 14,300--4 percent above 1959, 7 percent above the 10-year average, and aside from 1948 and 1949, the highest since records began in 1919.

HOPS: Hops production is forecast at 46.2 million pounds, 14 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Acreage for harvest and yield per acre are both down from last year in all States. The U.S. total of 29,300 acres is 11 percent smaller than in 1959.

Only the 1951, 1958, and 1959 crops have exceeded the present production forecast for Washington even though growers are pessimistic about their early hops. In both Washington and Oregon hops were delayed by cold spring weather. Some mildew and insect damage has shown up in Oregon but the infestation is not widespread. Early Clusters in Idaho have not shown their usual growth to date because of cold weather in May, but the development of Late Clusters is about normal for this time of year. California hops are in fairly good shape even though vines were slow reaching top wires. Some crops are burring earlier than usual and first harvest is expected early in August.

PASTURES: Except for some large sections of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States and the West, pasture feed conditions on July 1 were reported as good to excellent. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on July 1 averaged 87 percent of normal, or 4 percentage points higher than a year earlier, and 5 points above the 1949-58 average for the date. Pasture condition averaged exactly the same on July 1 as on June 1, whereas in the 1949-58 period there was an average decline of 2 percentage points from June 1 to July 1. Seasonal losses in the North Atlantic and South Central regions were sufficient to offset gains in all other sections of the country.

Moisture and temperatures during June were generally favorable for growth of pastures in the North Atlantic States, and the condition did not deteriorate as much as usual. With the exception of New Jersey, the July 1 condition figures in these States were well above the 10-year average for the date. This region also indicated a sharp gain from the condition on July 1 last year.

Pasture feed condition declined about normally during June in the South Central region, where pastures already were in poorer than usual condition.

However, some improvement was shown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Oklahoma. The seasonal losses in all other States of this region were quite sharp, largely because of the lack of moisture in Gulf coastal areas. Pasture condition on July 1 in the region as a whole averaged 74 percent. This was 5 points under June 1 this year, and 13 points off from July 1 last year, but still only 1 point below average for the date.

In the North Central region, pastures improved about as usual during June and continued in excellent condition. Temperatures and well-distributed rainfall during June combined generally to hold pasture conditions on July 1 far above average and also a year earlier, when the condition deteriorated between June 1 and July 1. All East North Central States, except Illinois, indicated improved pasture conditions during June and all had gains over July 1 a year ago and average. These gains were sharp except in Ohio. Pastures improved tremendously in the Dakotas under the influence of relatively cool temperatures and adequate rainfall. With smaller advances from June 1 in all other West North Central States except Missouri, the condition of pastures in that region on July 1 was excellent. By States, July 1 pasture conditions were well above average, with strongest gains in Kansas and the Dakotas.

Sharp improvement in pasture conditions in West Virginia and Florida slightly more than offset small declines in most other South Atlantic States. Although the July 1 condition in that region was the same as the 10-year average for that date, it was much above July 1 last year when pasture conditions were far below normal.

In the West, trends in pasture conditions during June varied considerably by States, but the gains slightly more than countered the losses. Conditions on July 1 were poorest in Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California, while they were good to excellent in the ramaining States of the region. Pastures for the West as a whole were in moderately better condition than on July 1 last year and were average for the date.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JUNE 1960 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	June average 1949-58	June 1959	May 1960	June 1960	State	June average 1949-58	June 1959	May 1960	June 1960
N.Y.	973	971	1,036	990	Ga.	102	99	103	99
N.J.	100	101	117	103	Ky.	260	257	258	250
Pa.	566	625	696	625	Tenn.	240	232	245	233
Ohio	542	495	530	500	Ala.	114	102	100	99
Ind.	379	342	348	331	Miss.	145	135	135	136
Ill.	507	451	460	432	Ark.	126	109	109	109
Mich.	548	519	510	512	Okla.	174	147	158	144
Wis.	1,748	1,825	1,827	1,788	Texas	288	250	255	258
Minn.	926	985	1,062	1,018	Mont.	59	52	51	53
Iowa	641	599	619	617	Idaho	140	156	169	162
Mo.	421	376	409	388	Wyo.	23.4	22.2	19.3	20.7
N.Dak.	220	213	187	214	Colo.	87	78	81	78
S.Dak.	162	148	147	143	Utah	67	70	72	72
Nebr.	243	218	215	212	Wash.	180	185	203	193
Kans.	230	183	197	176	Oreg.	129	118	129	122
Md.	120	129	149	129	Calif.	610	700	750	715
Va.	189	187	201	198	Other States	714	700	779	734
W.Va.	83	76	77	76					
N.C.	149	154	169	158	U.S.	12,257	12,059	12,626	12,141
S.C.	52	50	54	52					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,176 million eggs during June, practically the same as the 5,168 million laid during June 1959. Decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central and the West North Central regions were offset by increases of 8 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production in the South Central region was about the same as a year earlier. Aggregate egg production, January through June, was 3 percent below the same period of 1959.

The rate of egg production per layer in June was 18.39, compared with 18.24 during June last year. This was an increase of 1 percent and a record high for the month. All regions of the country showed increases from last year except the West, where rate of lay was down 1 percent, and the South Central region where the rate was unchanged. Increases were 2 percent in the West North Central and the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first half of 1960 was 108 eggs, the same as a year earlier.

Laying flocks averaged 281,388,000 layers during June--1 percent below June last year. The decreases of 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 3 percent in the East North Central regions more than offset the increases of 10 percent in the West and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. Layer numbers were about the same as a year earlier in the South Central region.

The number of layers on July 1, 1960, totaled 278,314,000, compared with 278,320,000 on July 1, 1959. Decreases were 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central regions. These were offset by increases of 11 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States.

The rate of lay on July 1, 1960, was 59.9 eggs per 100 layers--1 percent more than July 1 a year earlier. Rate of lay, compared with last year, was up 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in West North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central regions. Rate of lay was down 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1949-58 (Av.)	47,729	53,960	75,851	28,345	44,675	31,975	282,534
1959	46,442	52,006	70,411	32,660	40,715	36,086	278,320
1960	43,727	50,973	68,524	33,924	41,241	39,925	278,314
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	54.6	55.0	56.5	50.1	47.8	57.9	54.0
1959	58.5	60.2	60.1	58.0	54.2	63.8	59.2
1960	59.3	60.9	61.6	59.6	53.9	62.5	59.9

Producers received an average of 31.2 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-June, compared with 32.7 cents a month earlier and 25.2 cents a year earlier. Market price trends were irregular during June, with very little overall change. However, during the last two weeks of the month improved trading in exports cleared most offerings of mediums and small browns on the East Coast and their prices advanced as much as 3 cents each week. Supplies of large eggs were liberal for a disappointing demand. During the first three weeks of June prices of frozen and dried eggs tended lower as offerings increased.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June average 17.1 cents per pound live weight, same as a month earlier but up 1.9 cents per pound from June 1959. In mid-June farm chicken prices average 12.9 cents per pound, and commercial broilers averaged 17.6, both down 0.2 cents from mid-May. Prices on June 15, 1959, were 10.4 cents per pound for farm chickens and 15.8 cents for commercial broilers. Broiler and fryer prices during June were fairly steady, with little overall change. The average weight of birds marketed was lighter than usual. Stocks of ready-to-cook birds were generally ample for requirements. Offerings of ready-to-cook fowl, although light, were ample for the limited warm weather demand.

Producers received an average of 24.0 cents per pound for turkeys in mid-June, down 2.1 cents from a month earlier, but up 1.9 cents per pound from mid-June 1959. Despite the usual increase in sales for Independence Day, trading in ready-to-cook frozen turkey during June was relatively light. Prices in the terminal markets of New York and Chicago gradually moved downward during June.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-June was $3.36 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.38 per 100 pounds a month earlier and $3.42 per 100 pounds a year earlier. The cost of broiler growing mash was $4.67 per 100 pounds on June 15, 1960, compared with $4.66 in mid-May and $4.87 on June 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash was $4.62 on June 15, compared with $4.64 on May 15 and $4.88 on June 15 last year.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-60

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat Winter	Wheat Spring	Wheat All
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,142	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	15,414	43,250	18,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	13,995	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	10,737	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	12,230	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	18,173	39,218	15,138	54,356
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	20,889	33,700	13,585	47,285
1956	75,634	33,706	12,940	17,186	35,554	14,230	49,784
1957	72,616	34,647	14,988	25,741	31,715	12,091	43,806
1958	73,327	31,834	14,923	20,455	41,351	12,053	53,404
1959	84,609	28,496	15,074	19,408	40,523	12,501	53,024
1960 1/	83,680	27,393	13,883	18,675	40,723	12,272	52,995

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,858	5,048	27,439	72,821	1,623.2
1950	1,753	1,637	4,090	17,843	75,150	1,599.0
1951	1,722	1,996	3,904	26,949	75,063	1,779.9
1952	1,393	1,997	3,304	25,921	75,147	1,771.8
1953	1,430	2,159	4,570	24,341	74,997	1,632.9
1954	1,795	2,550	5,663	19,251	73,721	1,667.5
1955	2,049	1,826	4,981	16,928	75,360	1,495.4
1956	1,623	1,569	5,548	15,615	73,302	1,363.5
1957	1,672	1,340	4,899	13,558	73,431	1,121.8
1958	1,773	1,415	3,789	11,849	73,004	1,077.9
1959	1,428	1,586	3,132	15,090	69,404	1,150.0
1960 1/	1,576	1,595	3,364	---	69,571	1,147.0

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-60--Continued

Year	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762	687
1950	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633	925
1951	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510	691
1952	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838	665
1953	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796	745
1954	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824	876
1955	1,502	281	19,658	18,620	895	1,890	740
1956	1,423	341	21,671	20,642	921	1,840	785
1957	1,379	272	21,912	20,826	798	1,769	878
1958	1,611	204	25,037	23,900	678	1,728	891
1959	1,477	300	23,178	22,428	641	1,646	905
1960 1/	1,437	253	24,430	23,596	---	1,583	938

Year	Sorghum for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	366,099
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,883
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,522
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,408
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,807
1949	53	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,490
1950	58	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,246
1951	46	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	362,922
1952	39	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	356,093
1953	38	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	360,461
1954	43	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,214	354,806
1955	50	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	332,880	354,384
1956	38	271.2	1,385.5	283.7	318,579	345,294
1957	34	291.6	1,382.6	280.6	318,676	333,718
1958	36	288.8	1,467.0	265.8	320,753	330,054
1959	29	332.1	1,388.2	275.1	324,805	337,755
1960 1/	---	3/ 335.5	1,434.3	231.6	322,628	333,253

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes crops for which acreage estimates are made excluding duplicated acreages, fruits, and a few minor crops. 3/ For sugar and seed only. 4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1959 AND 1960

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	11	10	89	74	1	1	---	---
N.H.	12	12	11	10	---	---	---	---
Vt.	61	60	48	48	---	---	---	---
Mass.	32	32	11	9	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn.	41	41	10	9	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	660	647	652	593	31	25	---	---
N.J.	191	193	36	38	41	42	16	14.5
Pa.	1,299	1,299	780	764	199	179	---	---
Ohio	3,996	3,916	1,192	1,120	91	77	---	---
Ind.	5,436	5,490	942	838	69	63	---	---
Ill.	10,060	10,362	2,358	1,981	103	77	---	---
Mich.	2,217	2,306	984	787	108	80	---	---
Wis.	2,853	2,824	2,654	2,495	50	34	---	---
Minn.	6,856	6,650	3,948	4,106	1,039	935	---	---
Iowa	12,594	12,784	4,634	4,310	23	24	---	---
Mo.	4,716	4,999	1,184	900	260	203	2	1.5
N.Dak.	1,390	1,362	1,993	2,212	4,188	3,434	---	---
S.Dak.	4,371	4,152	2,862	2,833	610	506	---	---
Nebr.	7,168	7,240	1,361	1,143	359	323	---	---
Kans.	2,012	2,052	843	455	973	1,070	1.3	1.3
Del.	168	165	9	7	22	24	---	---
Md.	514	514	63	60	88	92	4.2	4
Va.	837	820	172	151	128	140	22.5	20
W.Va.	154	142	51	49	13	13	---	---
N.C.	2,008	1,928	568	398	86	72	32	25
S.C.	974	866	712	484	48	36	15	10
Ga.	2,909	2,705	550	396	17	13	14	11
Fla.	616	585	192	182	---	---	1.5	1.2
Ky.	1,836	1,726	103	90	113	105	4.4	4.2
Tenn.	1,684	1,600	440	374	83	71	10	10
Ala.	2,264	2,173	435	435	---	---	12	10
Miss.	1,393	1,254	449	391	6	4	19	16
Ark.	434	347	385	285	19	20	4.7	3.7
La.	555	500	160	144	---	---	89	71
Okla.	294	291	965	753	708	779	1.8	1.4
Texas	1,547	1,392	2,232	2,210	475	598	24	22
Mont.	163	163	433	437	1,966	1,907	---	---
Idaho	81	78	178	180	559	525	---	---
Wyo.	63	65	155	147	127	112	---	---
Colo.	516	480	176	190	548	603	---	---
N.Mex.	52	55	38	40	54	67	---	---
Ariz.	36	36	25	25	215	211	---	---
Utah	51	52	40	39	186	167	---	---
Nev.	4	5	9	10	21	17	---	---
Wash.	80	75	201	191	725	696	---	---
Oreg.	65	69	306	275	598	502	---	---
Calif.	250	210	501	501	2,040	1,999	13	12
U. S.	85,530	84,753	36,141	33,170	16,990	15,846	286.4	238.8

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1959 AND 1960 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	291	279	---	---	---	---	---	---	291	279
N.J.	66	64	---	---	---	---	---	---	66	64
Pa.	563	546	---	---	---	---	---	---	563	546
Ohio	1,578	1,546	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,578	1,546
Ind.	1,361	1,307	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,361	1,307
Ill.	1,777	1,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,777	1,670
Mich.	1,206	1,170	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,206	1,170
Wis.	35	34	33	30	---	---	33	30	68	64
Minn.	40	18	978	954	28	32	950	922	1,018	972
Iowa	154	116	15	15	---	---	15	15	169	131
Mo.	1,705	1,620	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,705	1,620
N.Dak.	---	---	6,751	6,693	1,036	1,378	5,715	5,315	6,751	6,693
S.Dak.	603	681	2,083	1,760	102	116	1,981	1,644	2,686	2,441
Nebr.	3,431	3,328	13	15	---	---	13	15	3,444	3,343
Kans.	10,870	10,870	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,870	10,870
Del.	29	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	27
Md.	179	172	---	---	---	---	---	---	179	172
Va.	294	279	---	---	---	---	---	---	294	279
W.Va.	30	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	28
N.C.	431	371	---	---	---	---	---	---	431	371
S.C.	200	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	170
Ga.	122	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	122	106
Ky.	275	267	---	---	---	---	---	---	275	267
Tenn.	206	177	---	---	---	---	---	---	206	177
Ala.	80	71	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	71
Miss.	50	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	56
Ark.	186	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	186	180
La.	84	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	84	90
Okla.	5,034	5,034	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,034	5,034
Texas	4,287	4,373	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,287	4,373
Mont.	2,099	2,183	2,487	2,221	117	230	2,370	1,991	4,586	4,404
Idaho	733	726	514	499	---	---	514	499	1,247	1,225
Wyo.	240	235	53	42	---	---	53	42	293	277
Colo.	2,802	2,718	40	40	---	---	40	40	2,842	2,758
N.Mex.	280	280	5	5	---	---	5	5	285	285
Ariz.	109	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	109	31
Utah	179	175	65	56	---	---	65	56	244	231
Nev.	6	4	16	13	---	---	16	13	22	17
Wash.	1,848	1,903	267	120	---	---	267	120	2,115	2,023
Oreg.	742	742	111	102	---	---	111	102	853	844
Calif.	407	383	---	---	---	---	---	---	407	383
U.S.	44,612	44,030	13,431	12,565	1,283	1,756	12,148	10,809	58,043	56,595

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1959 AND 1960 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	104	100	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,000	24,000
Mich.	---	---	---	---	553	564	---	---	78,200	69,000
Wis.	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,600	7,000
Minn.	492	615	---	---	---	---	5	7	75,300	80,000
Iowa	15	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.	---	---	4.3	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	2,209	2,054	---	---	---	---	6	8	39,400	42,000
S. Dak.	652	619	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,300	6,700
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	74	70	---	---	66,000	70,000
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,700	8,900
Miss.	---	---	46	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	390	390	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	459	464	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	38	122	421	421	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	23	45	---	---	14	13	---	---	57,700	61,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	149	146	130	96	92,000	96,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	76	69	---	---	40,400	42,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	234	241	13	8	148,600	157,000
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	13	11	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	3	1	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	10	10	---	---	32,800	33,000
Wash.	---	---	---	---	58	42	150	140	36,000	38,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	12	19,900	21,000
Calif.	45	29	287	290	267	244	2	---	215,200	209,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	6,500
U. S.	3,482	3,502	1,607.3	1,615.5	1,557	1,513	318	271	954,600	971,100

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States."

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	11	10	36.0	41.0	41.0	460	451	410
N. H.	12	12	12	45.5	47.0	48.0	529	564	576
Vt.	62	61	60	49.2	52.0	52.0	3,030	3,172	3,120
Mass.	32	32	32	50.6	54.0	53.0	1,591	1,728	1,696
R. I.	7	6	6	43.2	44.0	44.0	285	264	264
Conn.	39	41	41	47.7	52.0	52.0	1,842	2,132	2,132
N. Y.	678	655	642	47.1	51.0	50.0	31,968	33,405	32,100
N. J.	183	190	192	49.3	65.0	65.0	8,977	12,350	12,480
Pa.	1,308	1,293	1,293	49.4	61.0	52.0	64,588	78,873	67,236
Ohio	3,538	3,984	3,904	55.6	63.0	61.0	193,896	250,992	238,144
Ind.	4,629	5,425	5,479	54.8	62.0	63.0	253,895	336,350	345,177
Ill.	8,848	10,050	10,352	58.0	67.0	61.0	511,523	673,350	631,472
Mich.	1,808	2,203	2,291	47.4	57.0	48.0	85,949	125,571	109,968
Wis.	2,614	2,766	2,766	54.4	65.0	52.0	142,251	179,790	143,832
Minn.	5,568	6,822	6,549	48.6	49.0	49.0	271,708	334,278	320,901
Iowa	10,502	12,581	12,707	53.8	66.0	55.0	564,790	830,346	698,885
Mo.	3,907	4,679	4,866	40.0	55.0	49.0	154,201	257,345	238,434
N. Dak.	1,256	1,368	1,341	21.0	16.5	24.0	26,472	22,572	32,184
S. Dak.	3,915	4,091	4,050	27.1	19.5	28.0	105,923	79,774	113,400
Nebr.	6,426	7,089	7,089	32.9	49.5	47.0	209,117	350,906	333,183
Kans.	2,103	1,967	1,967	26.3	41.5	40.0	55,183	81,630	78,680
Del.	155	165	163	46.6	55.0	58.0	7,209	9,075	9,454
Md.	479	510	510	47.0	54.0	55.0	22,506	27,540	28,050
Va.	898	835	818	39.0	46.0	47.0	34,991	38,410	38,446
W. Va.	196	153	141	43.0	50.0	50.0	8,356	7,650	7,050
N. C.	2,087	1,998	1,918	32.4	43.0	46.0	66,983	85,914	88,228
S. C.	1,158	953	867	21.3	27.0	30.0	24,234	25,731	26,010
Ga.	2,927	2,874	2,673	20.2	28.5	32.0	58,481	81,909	85,536
Fla.	590	603	573	18.6	27.0	28.0	10,900	16,281	16,044
Ky.	1,967	1,825	1,697	38.2	47.0	47.0	74,022	85,775	79,759
Tenn.	1,840	1,670	1,586	30.0	40.5	40.0	54,703	67,635	63,440
Ala.	2,362	2,235	2,146	22.0	28.0	32.0	51,435	62,580	68,672
Miss.	1,723	1,371	1,234	23.0	31.0	30.0	39,229	42,501	37,020
Ark.	818	427	337	22.7	35.0	33.0	18,043	14,945	11,121
La.	658	530	482	22.4	33.0	30.0	14,577	17,490	14,460
Okla.	584	282	274	19.4	33.0	30.0	11,436	9,306	8,220
Texas	2,080	1,526	1,358	19.9	28.0	22.0	41,318	42,728	29,876
Mont.	171	158	158	16.8	20.5	20.0	2,883	3,239	3,160
Idaho	44	80	77	60.5	70.0	66.0	2,737	5,600	5,082
Wyo.	58	61	62	21.9	29.0	27.0	1,299	1,769	1,674
Colo.	493	494	459	34.3	51.0	51.0	16,831	25,194	23,409
N. Mex.	59	50	53	20.4	28.5	30.0	1,170	1,425	1,590
Ariz.	37	35	35	21.0	34.0	37.0	816	1,190	1,295
Utah	38	50	51	49.8	61.0	45.0	1,943	3,050	2,295
Nev.	3	4	5	42.6	55.0	52.0	141	220	260
Wash.	32	80	75	66.8	76.0	71.0	2,232	6,080	5,325
Oreg.	32	64	69	53.8	60.0	59.0	1,769	3,840	4,071
Calif.	148	250	210	55.0	73.0	73.0	9,219	18,250	15,330
U. S.	79,083	84,609	83,680	41.6	51.5	48.7	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,079,151

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	361	262	262	30.0	29.5	33.5	10,706	7,729	8,777
N.J.	66	51	52	27.4	31.0	33.0	1,779	1,581	1,716
Pa.	731	530	535	25.1	26.5	30.0	18,043	14,045	16,050
Ohio	1,876	1,346	1,521	25.3	24.5	32.0	47,205	32,977	48,672
Ind.	1,412	1,255	1,280	25.9	26.0	33.0	36,113	32,630	42,240
Ill.	1,727	1,660	1,627	26.6	25.5	32.0	45,715	42,330	52,064
Mich.	1,173	1,133	1,144	28.8	31.0	31.0	33,488	35,123	35,464
Wis.	28	33	28	26.1	29.0	30.0	731	957	840
Minn.	50	28	17	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	476
Iowa	156	136	101	22.6	19.0	28.0	3,422	2,584	2,828
Mo.	1,486	1,518	1,351	24.2	25.0	29.0	36,230	37,950	39,179
S.Dak.	353	450	616	18.3	15.0	27.0	6,798	6,750	16,632
Nebr.	3,596	3,160	3,065	22.0	22.0	27.0	77,875	69,520	82,755
Kans.	10,621	10,485	10,066	16.7	20.0	25.0	175,807	209,700	251,650
Del.	44	27	25	22.6	27.5	29.0	947	742	725
Md.	225	168	163	22.6	24.0	27.0	4,927	4,032	4,401
Va.	319	275	261	22.3	23.5	26.0	6,969	6,462	6,786
W.Va.	49	25	24	21.8	23.5	26.0	1,032	588	624
N.C.	367	398	342	20.4	23.5	23.0	7,446	9,353	7,866
S.C.	162	192	161	18.4	20.5	22.0	2,990	3,936	3,542
Ga.	116	110	96	17.6	20.5	23.0	2,035	2,255	2,208
Ky.	229	183	179	20.4	24.5	26.0	4,637	4,484	4,654
Tenn.	219	173	147	17.7	21.5	22.5	3,822	3,720	3,308
Ala.	45	60	55	19.8	23.0	24.0	917	1,380	1,320
Miss.	42	33	39	23.0	26.0	27.0	898	858	1,053
Ark.	70	140	136	19.6	26.0	29.0	1,481	3,640	3,944
La.	1/ 44	50	54	1/ 18.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 772	1,200	1,242
Okla.	4,699	4,573	4,710	14.0	19.5	25.5	66,759	89,174	120,105
Texas	2,905	3,420	3,899	12.0	17.5	23.0	36,751	59,850	89,677
Mont.	1,620	1,854	2,114	22.2	25.0	24.0	36,828	46,350	50,736
Idaho	759	685	658	26.3	32.0	28.5	19,597	21,920	18,753
Wyo.	263	216	205	18.8	22.0	19.0	4,968	4,752	3,895
Colo.	2,188	2,573	2,470	16.4	21.0	24.0	36,531	54,033	59,280
N.Mex.	173	223	239	9.1	17.0	18.0	1,678	3,791	4,302
Ariz.	41	102	28	28.4	36.0	32.0	1,229	3,672	896
Utah	286	168	160	16.2	18.0	13.5	4,619	3,024	2,160
Nev.	4	6	3	28.8	36.0	30.0	116	216	90
Wash.	1,963	1,742	1,829	30.3	37.5	36.0	58,903	65,325	65,844
Oreg.	768	709	709	29.2	36.0	35.0	22,269	25,524	24,815
Calif.	504	371	352	20.2	23.5	24.0	10,068	8,718	8,448
U.S.	41,712	40,523	40,723	20.2	22.8	26.8	833,697	923,449	1,090,017

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	44	32	29	25.0	28.0	25.0	1,088	896	725
Minn.	806	922	904	19.2	24.0	27.0	15,064	22,128	24,408
Iowa	14	15	15	20.3	21.0	23.0	281	315	345
N.Dak.	6,742	5,492	5,217	14.4	14.5	20.0	93,563	79,634	104,340
S.Dak.	2,442	1,444	1,603	11.6	7.5	18.0	26,651	10,830	28,854
Nebr.	44	12	14	13.4	15.0	17.0	564	180	238
Mont.	3,255	2,330	1,934	16.0	14.5	19.0	50,734	33,785	36,746
Idaho	626	508	483	34.6	41.0	37.0	21,372	20,828	17,871
Wyo.	68	45	37	17.4	17.0	14.0	1,155	765	518
Colo.	80	36	36	18.8	22.0	23.5	1,484	792	846
N.Mex.	15	4	4	15.2	14.5	14.0	226	58	56
Utah	85	63	54	33.0	37.0	32.0	2,796	2,331	1,728
Nev.	12	15	11	30.6	36.0	28.0	373	540	308
Wash.	451	258	116	24.6	31.0	29.0	11,036	7,998	3,364
Oreg.	188	105	97	26.6	28.0	29.0	4,847	2,940	2,813
U.S.	14,877	11,281	10,554	16.2	16.3	21.1	231,310	184,020	223,160

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	47	26	31	15.7	22.5	25.0	782	585	775
N.Dak.	1,678	1,001	1,351	13.0	17.5	20.0	20,802	17,518	27,020
S.Dak.	197	78	112	11.1	8.0	18.0	2,133	624	2,016
Mont.	1/ 376	115	224	1/ 17.8	17.0	20.0	1/6,694	1,955	4,480
U.S.	2,110	1,220	1,718	13.1	17.0	20.0	27,063	20,682	34,291

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1949-58	522,444	183,654	193,726	27,480	164,766	1,092,071
1959	618,599	163,253	152,481	21,018	172,800	1,128,151
1960 2/	759,773	192,465	199,178	34,691	161,361	1,347,468

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn for grain: Average 1949-58	Corn for grain: 1959	Corn for grain: 1960	Wheat (old crop): Average 1949-58	Wheat (old crop): 1959	Wheat (old crop): 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	10	5	4	---	---	---
Mass.	44	29	39	---	---	---
Conn.	47	25	31	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,984	3,596	4,005	799	461	232
N.J.	1,913	2,536	2,510	99	106	40
Pa.	14,570	23,239	19,325	1,256	1,015	562
Ohio	53,433	45,605	57,592	1,346	1,159	330
Ind.	79,958	75,693	88,002	541	205	163
Ill.	173,419	176,339	222,993	789	534	212
Mich.	22,354	27,312	32,798	1,389	836	351
Wis.	26,414	22,532	39,973	367	311	222
Minn.	93,135	107,363	117,140	1,390	2,281	2,329
Iowa	244,061	282,646	353,649	140	48	29
Mo.	40,783	41,207	61,119	1,121	607	380
N.Dak.	3,209	3,900	2,401	18,632	26,527	20,402
S.Dak.	38,241	37,574	29,460	5,611	12,816	9,102
Nebr.	80,169	146,367	196,389	4,566	15,888	16,031
Kans.	13,322	15,967	18,386	6,690	11,862	7,340
Del.	908	901	869	10	4	4
Md.	2,981	3,437	2,903	100	42	101
Va.	5,936	6,707	5,108	288	216	194
W.Va.	1,728	1,716	1,064	153	87	53
N.C.	13,246	16,188	13,947	295	144	187
S.C.	4,274	4,325	3,989	61	62	59
Ga.	6,520	11,771	6,937	53	16	56
Fla.	585	1,301	664	---	---	---
Ky.	14,870	17,652	18,312	89	99	45
Tenn.	10,008	13,563	12,676	121	53	56
Ala.	7,158	10,454	5,506	10	23	14
Miss.	5,785	6,881	5,344	18	19	9
Ark.	2,494	1,732	1,838	18	23	18
La.	1,603	1,761	1,627	1/ 1	3	---
Okla.	1,121	770	681	990	1,154	892
Texas	3,568	2,031	2,247	634	730	598
Mont.	23	40	21	12,552	21,395	18,060
Idaho	168	165	140	1,343	2,125	855
Wyo.	41	58	124	609	1,462	828
Colo.	1,342	2,149	1,573	2,577	9,409	14,254
N.Mex.	95	122	104	88	38	38
Ariz.	122	168	130	12	39	37
Utah	6	10	16	481	360	428
Nev.	1	2	---	26	8	4
Wash.	128	212	531	1,133	1,049	1,466
Oreg.	111	208	122	771	1,680	1,281
Calif.	98	1,256	396	135	41	44
U.S.	972,997	1,117,515	1,334,685	67,301	114,937	97,306

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Oats (old crop)			Soybeans			Sorghum grain		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	291	121	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	9	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	73	46	73	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	8	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	8	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	4,429	5,117	6,577	10	10	6	---	---	---
N. J.	191	140	135	30	17	46	---	---	---
Pa.	4,476	5,708	5,181	30	26	37	---	---	---
Ohio	6,538	7,935	6,793	1,177	1,873	2,296	---	---	---
Ind.	6,416	7,214	4,183	1,874	3,369	4,809	44	169	84
Ill.	17,464	17,353	13,398	4,289	5,674	11,305	38	160	56
Mich.	8,219	10,771	9,250	120	518	297	---	---	---
Wis.	23,511	38,294	32,025	52	96	176	---	---	---
Minn.	38,264	46,522	44,168	2,550	8,630	6,250	---	---	---
Iowa	40,656	46,074	42,893	3,776	11,124	10,151	556	1,917	1,032
Mo.	6,058	4,677	4,380	791	1,386	3,655	1,088	2,115	2,282
N. Dak.	18,496	28,023	13,103	62	556	182	---	---	---
S. Dak.	27,917	41,464	21,000	128	387	189	360	1,229	754
Nebr.	10,579	14,430	8,798	83	618	507	3,866	12,472	16,638
Kans.	3,783	2,952	3,289	75	139	273	3,953	7,093	13,708
Del.	13	30	15	59	72	17	---	---	---
Md.	212	179	203	54	85	42	---	---	---
Va.	391	224	350	94	121	298	1/ 32	35	10
W. Va.	227	198	139	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	892	625	956	155	418	144	342	358	455
S. C.	574	459	834	55	84	355	19	40	55
Ga.	280	273	353	12	28	28	58	53	49
Fla.	---	---	---	2/ 3	---	21	---	---	---
Ky.	161	167	106	84	76	113	68	158	73
Tenn.	344	270	336	54	130	71	105	208	75
Ala.	172	89	208	18	30	63	66	36	29
Miss.	294	44	172	127	184	415	17	34	20
Ark.	340	234	204	223	248	284	59	66	55
La.	86	54	116	11	29	66	10	6	3
Okla.	1,068	3,121	1,615	8	10	21	728	1,108	1,691
Texas	2,347	7,970	1,588	2	28	23	4,243	4,096	4,165
Mont.	2,832	3,178	2,365	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,006	728	814	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	876	838	835	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,019	868	794	---	---	---	854	1,868	2,478
N. Mex.	29	24	32	---	---	---	205	243	264
Ariz.	16	9	10	---	---	---	198	242	167
Utah	265	288	304	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	11	5	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	697	361	427	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	928	1,269	733	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	45	66	34	---	---	---	142	167	183
U. S.	232,514	298,427	229,108	16,007	35,966	42,140	17,040	33,873	44,326

1/ 1957-58 average.

2/ 1950-58 average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Barley (old crop) Average 1949-58	Barley 1959	Barley 1960	Rye (old crop) Average 1949-58	Rye 1959	Rye 1960	Flaxseed (old crop) Average 1949-58	Flaxseed 1959	Flaxseed 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	11	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	225	150	66	13	19	8	---	---	---
N.J.	63	78	47	5	13	5	---	---	---
Pa.	684	1,056	365	26	87	60	---	---	---
Ohio	156	355	150	42	58	30	---	---	---
Ind.	119	260	215	68	60	47	---	---	---
Ill.	184	184	104	86	56	37	---	---	---
Mich.	489	475	370	128	117	106	---	---	---
Wis.	766	325	298	143	62	81	9	12	6
Minn.	4,754	8,050	8,752	196	164	41	258	350	106
Iowa	130	173	118	14	14	8	32	18	3
Mo.	356	378	428	22	99	26	---	---	---
N.Dak.	12,333	21,941	18,619	625	1,244	258	1,602	1,852	681
S.Dak.	4,740	5,476	2,422	561	1,154	238	419	831	103
Nebr.	1,096	2,147	1,951	246	564	465	---	---	---
Kans.	868	2,341	2,613	66	169	91	---	---	---
Del.	23	13	6	2	5	1	---	---	---
Md.	162	156	230	4	3	7	---	---	---
Va.	285	242	393	6	8	14	---	---	---
W.Va.	47	40	33	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	107	99	115	10	12	16	---	---	---
S.C.	27	27	46	1	1	4	---	---	---
Ga.	4	1	2	1	2	5	---	---	---
Ky.	85	165	85	6	9	7	---	---	---
Tenn.	63	42	89	8	1	5	---	---	---
Miss.	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	9	3	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	127	907	636	44	149	46	---	---	---
Texas	95	507	58	10	10	6	---	---	---
Mont.	6,768	12,015	10,972	19	39	34	48	64	13
Idaho	1,464	1,681	1,861	2	2	3	---	---	---
Wyo.	711	762	887	7	30	18	---	---	---
Colo.	1,979	1,640	1,356	23	67	58	---	---	---
N.Mex.	29	36	40	2	10	3	---	---	---
Ariz.	50	188	196	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	621	943	796	1	2	3	---	---	---
Nev.	42	72	72	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	531	554	812	25	68	47	---	---	---
Oreg.	896	1,492	678	32	63	20	---	---	---
Calif.	569	337	343	2	1	1	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
U.S.	41,681	65,315	56,233	2,447	4,362	1,799	2,370	3,127	912

OATS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	82	71	58	42.3	47.0	47.0	3,486	3,337	2,726
N. H.	2	1	1	37.2	39.0	40.0	59	39	40
Vt.	17	13	13	35.8	43.0	42.0	598	559	546
Mass.	3	2	2	37.9	41.0	42.0	97	82	84
Conn.	2	1	1	33.4	39.0	37.0	56	39	37
N. Y.	688	609	548	42.2	54.0	49.0	28,830	32,886	26,852
N. J.	34	25	28	37.0	41.5	39.0	1,271	1,038	1,092
Pa.	759	736	714	38.0	44.0	38.0	28,897	32,384	27,132
Ohio	1,138	1,136	1,045	42.0	46.0	53.0	47,835	52,256	55,385
Ind.	1,216	858	789	40.6	37.5	52.0	49,139	32,175	41,028
Ill.	3,185	2,233	1,898	43.4	40.0	48.0	137,341	89,320	91,104
Mich.	1,252	940	761	38.4	41.0	41.0	47,686	38,540	31,201
Wis.	2,832	2,562	2,357	47.5	50.0	43.0	134,134	128,100	101,351
Minn.	4,761	3,759	3,985	39.6	47.0	51.0	186,768	176,673	203,235
Iowa	5,713	4,388	4,081	37.5	42.5	43.0	213,827	186,490	175,483
Mo.	1,192	745	559	29.2	24.5	33.0	35,047	18,252	18,447
N. Dak.	1,866	1,573	2,061	28.3	24.5	34.0	52,980	38,538	70,074
S. Dak.	3,314	1,970	2,738	28.4	20.5	39.0	94,171	40,385	106,782
Nebr.	1,990	1,197	1,077	24.4	24.5	34.0	47,834	29,326	36,618
Kans.	925	681	361	23.9	23.0	31.0	22,478	15,663	11,191
Del.	8	7	6	34.8	35.0	41.0	277	245	246
Md.	57	52	52	36.4	39.0	40.0	2,110	2,028	2,080
Va.	124	115	98	34.6	38.0	40.0	4,299	4,370	3,920
W. Va.	36	29	25	33.4	40.0	40.0	1,211	1,160	1,000
N. C.	380	390	261	33.0	35.0	34.0	12,638	13,650	8,874
S. C.	472	421	295	30.0	33.0	31.0	14,223	13,893	9,145
Ga.	389	276	199	28.8	32.0	35.0	11,207	8,832	6,965
Fla.	26	27	25	22.6	26.0	30.0	625	702	750
Ky.	66	38	33	28.2	31.0	33.0	1,889	1,178	1,089
Tenn.	194	164	138	28.4	31.5	33.0	5,565	5,166	4,554
Ala.	115	130	117	28.2	32.0	31.0	3,311	4,160	3,627
Miss.	228	200	166	34.2	43.0	48.0	8,159	8,600	7,968
Ark.	269	189	144	32.4	36.0	37.0	9,217	6,804	5,328
La.	76	83	68	28.6	31.0	32.0	2,254	2,573	2,176
Okla.	578	497	348	20.6	25.0	30.0	12,310	12,425	10,440
Texas	1,237	1,151	1,105	22.3	23.0	24.0	28,388	26,473	26,520
Mont.	256	231	261	33.8	32.0	34.0	8,690	7,392	8,874
Idaho	191	151	162	45.6	49.0	46.0	8,710	7,399	7,452
Wyo.	126	110	110	31.3	33.0	30.0	3,950	3,630	3,300
Colo.	156	115	129	31.4	34.5	36.0	4,929	3,968	4,644
N. Mex.	20	19	20	24.4	42.0	38.0	486	798	760
Ariz.	10	9	10	48.5	55.0	57.0	499	495	570
Utah	39	31	31	46.6	49.0	42.0	1,826	1,519	1,302
Nev.	5	3	4	41.7	44.0	40.0	225	132	160
Wash.	163	134	114	46.6	42.5	43.0	7,596	5,695	4,902
Oreg.	304	227	204	33.1	34.0	35.0	9,974	7,718	7,140
Calif.	187	197	191	31.2	35.0	33.0	5,881	6,895	6,303
U. S.	36,686	28,496	27,393	35.7	37.7	41.6	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,140,497

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
							Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	8	5	5	8	5	5	6	4	4
N.J.	43	48	47	43	48	47	32	44	43
Pa.	49	41	40	49	41	40	21	18	17
Ohio	1,188	1,490	1,579	1,188	1,490	1,579	1,151	1,472	1,560
Ind.	1,970	2,340	2,457	1,970	2,340	2,457	1,885	2,312	2,421
Ill.	4,268	4,769	4,960	4,268	4,769	4,960	4,167	4,740	4,925
Mich.	158	232	246	158	232	246	148	225	239
Wis.	82	102	102	82	102	102	65	95	92
Minn.	1,849	2,222	2,111	1,849	2,222	2,111	1,794	2,193	2,079
Iowa	2,115	2,409	2,578	2,115	2,409	2,578	2,087	2,394	2,562
Mo.	1,731	2,340	2,527	1,743	2,340	2,527	1,644	2,270	2,451
N.Dak.	95	244	220	95	244	220	90	233	212
S.Dak.	147	144	109	147	144	109	141	137	105
Nebr.	124	155	166	124	155	166	119	150	160
Kans.	436	447	554	436	447	554	380	434	521
Del.	103	158	188	103	158	188	97	153	182
Md.	148	220	255	148	220	255	129	205	240
Va.	240	309	324	264	324	336	197	291	305
W.Va.	10	7	9	10	7	9	---	---	---
N.C.	435	481	568	489	513	595	334	436	514
S.C.	206	389	467	246	430	504	175	370	451
Ga.	94	106	104	124	134	132	52	87	86
Fla.	27	48	45	27	48	45	24	46	43
Ky.	209	207	217	213	207	217	130	157	161
Tenn.	312	384	411	354	401	429	210	317	336
Ala.	150	174	184	152	174	184	94	140	146
Miss.	625	976	1,005	651	987	1,016	496	903	921
Ark.	1,094	2,369	2,535	1,135	2,381	2,543	1,024	2,318	2,480
La.	128	185	196	230	245	246	76	138	152
Okla.	68	88	132	68	88	132	43	68	110
Texas	16	89	89	16	89	89	10	78	78
U.S.	18,127	23,178	24,430	18,505	23,394	24,621	16,820	22,428	23,596

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960		Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	48	30	24	Tenn.	86	34	36
N.C.	109	64	54	Miss.	52	22	22
S.C.	81	82	74	Ark.	82	24	16
Ga.	59	56	56	La.	202	120	100
				U.S.	757	432	382

BARLEY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2	1	1	30.3	28.0	30.0	76	28	30
N.Y.	62	27	23	34.1	35.0	38.0	2,088	945	874
N.J.	22	27	30	38.0	35.0	44.0	830	945	1,320
Pa.	195	163	174	37.8	28.0	40.0	7,409	4,564	6,960
Ohio	64	69	63	32.6	31.0	39.0	2,204	2,139	2,457
Ind.	51	53	53	29.2	27.0	37.0	1,564	1,431	1,961
Ill.	78	72	65	30.3	24.0	34.0	2,392	1,728	2,210
Mich.	95	99	76	33.0	34.0	34.0	3,123	3,366	2,584
Wis.	114	49	33	36.7	38.0	31.0	4,162	1,862	1,023
Minn.	1,086	1,006	915	27.0	29.0	33.0	29,161	29,174	30,195
Iowa	26	21	23	28.4	35.0	35.0	746	735	805
Mo.	238	210	162	25.1	25.5	30.0	6,203	5,355	4,860
N.Dak.	2,736	3,879	3,297	22.2	20.0	26.0	62,219	77,580	85,722
S.Dak.	666	405	486	19.0	13.0	25.0	12,265	5,265	12,150
Nebr.	267	303	227	20.3	23.0	28.0	4,605	6,969	6,356
Kans.	387	854	640	18.2	25.5	25.0	7,860	21,777	16,000
Del.	13	15	17	32.0	37.0	39.0	409	555	663
Md.	82	80	85	35.1	36.0	40.0	2,906	2,880	3,400
Va.	101	118	127	33.8	37.0	38.0	3,450	4,366	4,826
W.Va.	13	11	11	33.1	33.0	38.0	432	363	418
N.C.	51	78	64	30.7	37.0	34.0	1,569	2,886	2,176
S.C.	25	43	32	25.1	27.0	27.0	652	1,161	864
Ga.	8	14	10	24.8	29.0	29.0	208	406	290
Ky.	87	76	74	26.3	28.0	33.0	2,300	2,128	2,442
Tenn.	77	63	55	19.7	23.5	25.0	1,516	1,480	1,375
Miss.	9	5	3	1/25.6	31.0	37.0	242	155	111
Ark.	20	12	15	21.9	24.0	27.0	460	288	405
Okla.	186	578	607	17.2	22.0	25.0	3,712	12,716	15,175
Texas	164	295	381	16.8	19.5	23.0	3,045	5,752	8,763
Mont.	983	1,900	1,843	27.4	27.5	28.0	27,530	52,250	51,604
Idaho	460	537	494	33.6	31.5	29.0	15,421	16,916	14,326
Wyo.	120	112	100	30.3	33.0	28.0	3,630	3,696	2,800
Colo.	441	493	473	25.6	27.5	28.5	11,433	13,558	13,480
N.Mex.	23	38	47	29.8	35.0	36.0	691	1,330	1,692
Ariz.	160	175	164	54.9	56.0	57.0	8,830	9,800	9,348
Utah	152	177	159	43.2	45.0	40.0	6,591	7,965	6,360
Nev.	19	18	14	36.7	40.0	35.0	699	720	490
Wash.	410	703	661	34.2	38.5	38.0	13,963	27,066	25,118
Oreg.	438	538	457	34.7	36.0	35.0	15,244	19,368	15,995
Calif.	1,723	1,757	1,722	36.0	39.0	40.0	62,413	68,523	68,880
U.S.	11,815	15,074	13,863	28.1	27.9	30.7	334,266	420,191	426,508

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage: Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	9	12	20.5	23.0	23.0	293	207	276
N.J.	12	12	13	20.2	22.0	24.0	243	264	312
Pa.	18	21	21	19.6	22.0	24.0	364	462	504
Ohio	27	25	225	18.4	20.0	23.0	512	500	575
Ind.	69	62	64	16.1	19.0	21.0	1,142	1,178	1,344
Ill.	64	57	53	15.6	18.5	20.0	1,028	1,054	1,060
Mich.	51	52	46	15.8	18.5	18.5	805	962	851
Wis.	56	27	24	12.6	15.0	15.0	701	405	360
Minn.	122	54	57	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,830	1,026	1,140
Iowa	12	8	7	15.8	17.0	18.0	190	136	126
Mo.	47	42	38	14.0	15.5	18.0	694	651	684
N.Dak.	273	212	290	14.6	13.5	21.0	4,103	2,862	6,090
S.Dak.	287	127	240	14.3	12.5	22.0	3,974	1,588	5,280
Nebr.	175	149	155	10.7	13.0	17.0	1,856	1,937	2,635
Kans.	68	114	97	11.6	14.5	16.0	891	1,653	1,552
Del.	15	12	14	16.2	18.5	20.0	235	222	280
Md.	16	19	18	17.3	18.0	20.0	280	342	360
Va.	20	25	20	16.2	18.5	19.0	317	462	380
N.C.	20	22	18	13.4	15.0	15.0	276	330	270
S.C.	11	16	13	11.7	14.0	13.0	131	224	169
Ga.	8	20	14	10.4	12.0	14.0	89	240	196
Ky.	25	14	14	14.8	17.0	20.0	368	238	280
Tenn.	21	13	11	11.1	12.5	13.5	232	162	148
Okla.	84	87	80	7.6	10.5	13.0	677	914	1,040
Texas	28	20	18	8.4	9.5	10.0	236	190	180
Mont.	12	18	26	12.6	19.0	21.0	163	342	546
Idaho	4	3	4	15.2	17.0	16.0	62	51	64
Wyo.	7	6	7	11.3	14.0	12.0	75	84	84
Colo.	32	60	55	8.8	12.0	13.0	284	720	715
N.Mex.	5	6	6	10.8	14.0	14.0	55	84	84
Utah	5	5	5	9.4	11.0	10.0	50	55	50
Wash.	38	84	80	13.3	18.5	19.0	612	1,554	1,520
Oreg.	20	18	21	13.5	15.5	16.0	277	279	336
Calif.	8	9	10	11.7	13.0	13.0	97	117	130
U. S.	1,676	1,428	1,576	13.7	15.1	18.8	23,164	21,495	29,621

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	12	21	26	11	20	24
Ill.	11	14	14	11	14	14
Iowa	107	104	63	105	103	62
Mo.	333	610	622	320	597	609
N.Dak.	22	15	15	21	12	13
S.Dak.	249	339	342	237	318	328
Nebr.	977	1,478	1,892	905	1,435	1,822
Kans.	4,692	5,180	5,180	4,274	5,066	4,863
Va.	15	21	22	10	18	20
N.C.	80	134	134	79	130	133
S.C.	33	60	51	32	56	48
Ga.	55	73	55	54	72	54
Ky.	33	50	40	33	49	39
Tenn.	78	94	77	77	92	75
Ala.	68	69	66	66	68	65
Miss.	64	68	61	61	67	60
Ark.	121	106	80	115	105	79
La.	17	19	15	16	19	15
Okla.	1,719	1,348	1,213	1,556	1,265	1,126
Texas	7,710	8,567	8,053	7,076	8,475	7,797
Wyo.	7	8	8	6	7	7
Colo.	1,028	756	748	778	684	677
N.Mex.	567	320	326	454	308	314
Ariz.	106	130	142	104	128	140
Calif.	156	302	293	154	300	291
U.S.	18,267	19,886	19,538	16,561	19,408	18,675

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all use including sirup.

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	3.4	4.1	4.3	2,712	3,400	3,200	96	139	138
Miss.	37	44	45	2,705	2,700	2,900	1,003	1,188	1,305
Ark.	433	383	383	2,562	3,300	3,250	10,949	12,639	12,448
La.	545	453	458	2,300	2,850	2,800	12,306	12,910	12,824
Texas	496	417	417	2,670	3,150	3,150	13,050	13,136	13,136
Calif.	320	285	288	3,545	4,600	4,600	10,954	13,110	13,248
U.S.	1,835	1,586.1	1,595.3	2,680	3,349	3,328	48,358	53,122	53,099

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	602	498	486	1.14	1.20	1.30	681	599	631
N. H.	260	210	201	1.31	1.40	1.54	338	295	309
Vt.	824	739	723	1.45	1.53	1.70	1,189	1,127	1,231
Mass.	280	235	227	1.61	1.71	1.83	448	402	416
R. I.	23	19	19	1.76	1.84	1.95	40	35	37
Conn.	226	202	198	1.77	1.89	1.92	401	381	381
N. Y.	3,194	3,071	3,065	1.71	1.81	1.94	5,439	5,546	5,939
N. J.	240	244	238	1.91	2.30	2.11	460	560	501
Pa.	2,229	2,274	2,249	1.54	1.68	1.66	3,426	3,816	3,743
Ohio	2,419	2,129	2,035	1.59	1.70	1.71	3,836	3,622	3,480
Ind.	1,692	1,349	1,291	1.58	1.65	1.70	2,658	2,224	2,193
Ill.	2,604	2,242	2,181	1.80	2.01	2.05	4,673	4,508	4,475
Mich.	2,288	2,071	2,041	1.54	1.84	1.76	3,511	3,801	3,584
Wis.	3,997	3,980	4,092	1.99	2.45	2.23	7,947	9,754	9,136
Minn.	3,794	3,382	3,472	1.78	1.89	2.18	6,750	6,403	7,583
Iowa	3,756	3,577	3,518	1.81	2.15	2.15	6,818	7,699	7,565
Mo.	3,223	2,726	2,950	1.30	1.50	1.51	4,190	4,102	4,464
N. Dak.	3,727	3,906	3,770	1.02	.81	1.15	3,819	3,180	4,336
S. Dak.	5,142	5,102	5,201	.88	.67	1.03	4,538	3,414	5,354
Nebr.	5,378	5,255	5,245	1.14	1.20	1.31	6,119	6,282	6,870
Kans.	2,252	1,875	1,900	1.49	1.90	1.99	3,345	3,557	3,775
Del.	60	50	49	1.46	1.56	1.59	88	78	78
Md.	440	419	397	1.50	1.68	1.67	663	702	662
Va.	1,340	1,218	1,206	1.25	1.46	1.41	1,671	1,783	1,702
W. Va.	753	677	662	1.31	1.38	1.37	982	933	905
N. C.	1,152	924	863	1.06	1.33	1.11	1,214	1,225	956
S. C.	615	479	417	.89	1.04	1.01	548	497	421
Ga.	888	531	511	.78	1.08	.94	664	574	481
Fla.	111	109	118	1.18	1.86	1.86	136	203	220
Ky.	1,748	1,585	1,633	1.30	1.49	1.38	2,277	2,369	2,255
Tenn.	1,579	1,458	1,418	1.14	1.36	1.14	1,799	1,978	1,611
Ala.	788	724	742	.89	1.06	.92	705	770	683
Miss.	783	787	820	1.21	1.47	1.11	952	1,159	914
Ark.	1,006	787	761	1.10	1.28	1.17	1,103	1,011	887
La.	388	422	419	1.26	1.36	.99	489	572	413
Okla.	1,478	1,238	1,244	1.20	1.55	1.55	1,772	1,919	1,929
Texas	1,694	1,703	1,651	1.08	1.37	1.07	1,846	2,340	1,772
Mont.	2,350	2,359	2,331	1.19	1.28	1.23	2,788	3,009	2,869
Idaho	1,152	1,204	1,254	2.41	2.42	2.37	2,788	2,911	2,970
Wyo.	1,125	1,143	1,121	1.21	1.22	1.08	1,368	1,394	1,213
Colo.	1,438	1,399	1,462	1.66	1.77	1.72	2,392	2,471	2,520
N. Mex.	220	237	239	2.30	2.77	2.64	510	656	630
Ariz.	256	266	287	2.86	3.67	3.68	732	976	1,055
Utah	564	571	588	2.24	2.36	2.05	1,267	1,348	1,207
Nev.	372	243	257	1.65	1.94	1.62	616	472	417
Wash.	805	808	829	1.94	1.89	1.87	1,562	1,524	1,549
Oreg.	1,018	1,011	1,104	1.78	1.81	1.85	1,817	1,827	2,042
Calif.	1,926	1,966	2,086	3.28	3.44	3.51	6,324	6,756	7,325
U. S.	74,200	69,404	69,571	1.48	1.62	1.66	109,699	112,764	115,689

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	450	398	390	1.21	1.25	1.35	543	498	526
N. H.	167	143	137	1.37	1.40	1.55	228	200	212
Vt.	500	434	417	1.50	1.55	1.70	749	673	709
Mass.	162	135	128	1.65	1.70	1.85	266	230	237
R. I.	13	11	11	1.76	1.75	1.85	24	19	20
Conn.	106	91	89	1.76	1.85	1.85	187	168	165
N. Y.	2,020	1,691	1,657	1.62	1.65	1.80	3,259	2,790	2,983
N. J.	95	76	78	1.65	1.80	1.75	157	137	136
Pa.	1,490	1,256	1,218	1.42	1.50	1.50	2,123	1,884	1,827
Ohio	1,415	1,204	1,084	1.43	1.55	1.55	2,012	1,866	1,680
Ind.	771	622	578	1.36	1.50	1.50	1,041	933	867
Ill.	1,088	833	791	1.47	1.55	1.65	1,593	1,291	1,305
Mich.	811	549	505	1.34	1.55	1.50	1,090	851	758
Wis.	1,607	1,086	1,043	1.72	1.95	1.90	2,737	2,118	1,982
Minn.	830	506	511	1.47	1.45	1.75	1,210	734	894
Iowa	1,814	1,068	1,239	1.48	1.65	1.75	2,706	1,762	2,168
Mo.	966	999	1,099	1.12	1.25	1.25	1,076	1,249	1,374
Nebr.	124	40	34	1.20	1.40	1.50	151	56	51
Kans.	104	66	86	1.29	1.65	1.70	131	109	146
Del.	25	22	23	1.48	1.50	1.55	37	33	36
Md.	250	216	201	1.39	1.50	1.50	347	324	302
Va.	417	405	401	1.20	1.30	1.25	504	526	501
W. Va.	400	351	340	1.25	1.25	1.25	500	439	425
N. C.	121	154	151	1.16	1.40	1.15	140	216	174
Ky.	412	453	430	1.25	1.40	1.25	520	634	538
Tenn.	177	226	215	1.14	1.20	1.05	205	271	226
Ala.	48	63	69	1.00	1.15	.95	48	72	66
Miss.	82	135	142	1.19	1.55	1.05	100	209	149
Ark.	37	47	48	1.12	1.25	1.15	41	59	55
La.	61	77	77	1.25	1.30	.90	76	100	69
Mont.	253	230	242	1.22	1.30	1.20	310	299	290
Idaho	127	122	129	1.39	1.35	1.30	176	165	168
Wyo.	127	130	136	1.14	1.10	.90	144	143	122
Colo.	203	219	226	1.30	1.30	1.25	264	285	282
N. Mex.	12	12	13	1.30	1.40	1.30	16	17	17
Utah	42	45	43	1.64	1.60	1.60	68	72	69
Nev.	42	33	30	1.31	1.00	1.00	56	33	30
Wash.	198	196	200	1.97	1.95	2.00	391	382	400
Oreg.	151	156	167	1.77	1.80	1.80	268	281	301
U. S.	17,718	14,500	14,378	1.44	1.53	1.55	25,496	22,128	22,260

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY									PASTURE		
	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Cond. July 1		
	Harvested Av. 1949-58	Harvested 1959	For harvest 1960	Av. 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Av. 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Av. 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	11	15	16	1.37	1.65	1.65	16	25	26	90	87	94
N.H.	14	20	20	1.76	1.85	2.00	24	37	40	86	88	97
Vt.	74	120	127	1.90	1.90	2.20	143	228	279	88	89	93
Mass.	35	42	45	2.12	2.25	2.25	75	94	101	85	90	92
R. I.	3	4	4	2.26	2.45	2.45	7	10	10	83	89	90
Conn.	49	58	57	2.38	2.35	2.50	117	136	142	82	93	89
N. Y.	822	1,176	1,211	2.08	2.10	2.20	1,721	2,470	2,664	83	86	93
N. J.	103	135	130	2.33	2.75	2.45	239	371	318	73	74	73
Pa.	612	891	900	1.88	2.00	1.95	1,146	1,782	1,755	83	83	90
Ohio	888	853	870	1.88	1.95	1.95	1,681	1,663	1,696	89	89	91
Ind.	676	577	571	1.92	1.90	2.00	1,309	1,096	1,142	92	90	96
Ill.	1,163	1,232	1,207	2.32	2.45	2.45	2,705	3,018	2,957	89	83	95
Mich.	1,410	1,497	1,512	1.66	1.95	1.85	2,348	2,919	2,797	88	88	97
Wis.	2,202	2,760	2,898	2.24	2.70	2.40	4,972	7,452	6,955	88	86	94
Minn.	1,933	2,230	2,364	2.24	2.20	2.50	4,374	4,906	5,910	88	84	96
Iowa	1,758	2,425	2,207	2.21	2.40	2.40	3,890	5,820	5,297	90	93	99
Mo.	429	560	571	2.44	2.80	2.80	1,056	1,568	1,599	81	81	87
N.Dak.	964	1,196	1,256	1.49	1.05	1.55	1,450	1,256	1,947	81	68	93
S.Dak.	1,536	2,120	2,162	1.44	.90	1.45	2,202	1,908	3,135	82	58	92
Nebr.	1,800	1,846	1,772	1.94	2.15	2.25	3,468	3,969	3,987	86	85	94
Kans.	1,201	1,036	1,015	1.86	2.35	2.50	2,221	2,435	2,538	78	83	93
Del.	7	9	9	2.12	2.50	2.25	16	22	20	80	58	82
Md.	87	118	118	2.13	2.30	2.20	186	271	260	81	71	87
Va.	192	274	277	2.24	2.45	2.40	432	671	665	85	68	85
W.Va.	127	164	161	1.80	1.90	1.85	229	312	298	88	77	88
N.C.	72	80	70	2.03	2.50	2.00	145	200	140	80	73	81
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	72	70
Ga.	18	37	29	1.90	2.25	1.70	36	83	49	76	82	71
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	89	84
Ky.	249	305	305	2.03	2.20	2.10	515	671	640	87	83	86
Tenn.	148	204	202	1.90	2.20	1.65	288	449	333	83	88	80
Ala.	20	25	23	1.70	1.90	1.65	35	48	38	78	89	70
Miss.	13	12	13	2.00	2.60	2.10	27	31	27	79	89	64
Ark.	53	45	39	2.10	2.30	2.25	114	104	88	78	88	78
La.	24	16	15	1.89	2.00	1.50	46	32	22	76	88	52
Okla.	447	352	334	1.78	2.35	2.40	780	827	802	76	89	88
Texas	252	222	211	2.13	2.60	2.20	531	577	464	69	87	68
Mont.	897	1,040	1,030	1.66	1.75	1.65	1,503	1,820	1,700	83	80	81
Idaho	839	902	938	2.84	2.80	2.75	2,391	2,526	2,580	92	87	86
Wyo.	407	484	474	1.74	1.65	1.50	712	799	711	84	79	67
Colo.	750	805	829	2.21	2.25	2.20	1,663	1,811	1,824	73	81	84
N.Mex.	144	162	159	2.99	3.50	3.40	434	567	541	61	75	77
Ariz.	200	210	231	3.14	4.10	4.10	628	861	947	78	78	86
Utah	411	430	447	2.58	2.70	2.30	1,063	1,161	1,028	84	76	74
Nev.	114	117	117	2.96	3.10	2.50	338	363	292	88	72	68
Wash.	377	419	423	2.24	2.05	2.00	849	859	846	86	89	89
Oreg.	299	346	374	2.77	2.60	2.75	829	900	1,028	89	88	93
Calif.	1,083	1,169	1,227	4.66	4.80	4.85	5,042	5,611	5,951	81	68	77
U. S.	24,917	28,740	28,970	2.16	2.25	2.30	53,996	64,739	66,589	82	83	87

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	94	67	70	1.18	1.20	1.20	111	80	84
Ill.	118	55	58	1.10	1.10	1.15	129	60	67
Mo.	1,025	594	653	1.10	1.05	1.20	1,185	624	784
Kans.	72	33	33	1.14	1.30	1.35	83	43	45
Del.	18	12	10	1.28	1.25	1.35	23	15	14
Md.	55	45	36	1.24	1.30	1.25	69	58	45
Va.	407	279	279	1.01	1.10	1.00	417	307	279
W.Va.	32	22	20	1.06	1.00	1.05	34	22	21
N.C.	425	309	278	1.00	1.35	1.05	426	417	292
S.C.	194	152	140	.89	1.05	.95	172	160	133
Ga.	150	97	90	.87	1.00	.85	130	97	76
Ky.	721	558	597	1.14	1.30	1.20	816	725	716
Tenn.	786	659	613	1.03	1.25	1.05	813	824	644
Ala.	142	137	125	.94	1.05	.95	132	144	119
Miss.	244	177	177	1.19	1.40	1.10	287	248	195
Ark.	419	317	330	1.03	1.20	1.10	440	380	363
La.	75	63	60	1.28	1.45	.90	95	91	54
Okla.	87	68	74	1.04	1.20	1.20	92	82	89
U.S.	5,063	3,644	3,643	1.07	1.20	1.10	5,453	4,377	4,020

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	55	36	36	1.23	1.30	1.30	66	47	47
Minn.	746	480	451	1.12	1.15	1.25	828	552	564
Mo.	154	159	161	1.04	1.20	1.20	160	191	193
N.Dak.	2,172	1,948	1,948	.83	.70	.90	1,800	1,364	1,753
S.Dak.	3,206	2,386	2,744	.62	.50	.70	1,987	1,193	1,921
Nebr.	3,154	3,127	3,190	.70	.65	.80	2,225	2,033	2,552
Kans.	638	555	572	1.01	1.25	1.30	639	694	744
Ark.	166	141	134	.98	1.20	1.00	160	169	134
Okla.	392	373	388	1.02	1.35	1.35	400	504	524
Texas	173	177	175	.99	1.35	1.00	172	239	175
Mont.	732	670	643	.78	.80	.80	573	536	514
Idaho	136	133	133	1.11	1.15	1.10	151	153	146
Wyo.	435	400	392	.82	.80	.70	360	320	274
Colo.	344	255	268	.94	1.00	1.00	324	255	268
N.Mex.	22	20	22	.71	.90	.80	16	18	18
Utah	89	77	79	1.15	1.15	1.10	103	89	87
Nev.	199	80	96	.99	.75	.80	199	60	77
Wash.	51	50	54	1.30	1.25	1.25	66	62	68
Oreg.	290	269	296	1.13	1.10	1.10	326	296	326
Calif.	128	113	119	1.25	1.20	1.20	160	136	143
U.S.	13,281	11,449	11,901	.81	.78	.88	10,714	8,911	10,528

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	124	107	106	106	---	---	---	---
N.C.	207	183	183	183	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	3	3	2	2	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	334	293	291	291	---	---	---	---
S.C.	15	14	13	12	---	---	---	---
Ga.	672	586	551	518	72	16	10	9
Fla.	138	106	104	99	50	32	32	28
Ala.	298	242	232	225	---	---	---	---
Miss.	9	7	6	5	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,133	955	906	859	124	48	42	37
Ark.	8	5	4	3	---	---	---	---
Okla.	154	128	126	117	---	---	---	---
Texas	422	340	313	307	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	7	6	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	592	480	449	433	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	2,059	1,728	1,646	1,583	124	48	42	37

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	124	107	106	106
N.C.	207	183	183	183
Tenn.	3	3	2	2
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	334	293	291	291
S.C.	15	14	13	12
Ga.	708	594	556	522
Fla.	164	122	120	113
Ala.	299	242	232	225
Miss.	9	7	6	5
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,195	979	927	877
Ark.	8	5	4	3
Okla.	154	128	126	117
Texas	422	340	313	307
N.Mex.	6	7	6	6
TOTAL (S.W. area)	592	480	449	433
UNITES STATES	2,121	1,752	1,667	1,601

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Average 1949-58	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	121	105	104	1,802	2,100	1,910
N.C.	198	178	178	1,450	1,860	1,580
Tenn.	3	3	2	720	850	925
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	322	286	284	1,577	1,938	1,696
S.C.	13	13	11	835	1,060	800
Ga.	568	510	484	915	1,185	1,120
Fla.	59	52	49	932	1,120	900
Ala.	246	209	201	863	1,060	800
Miss.	7	6	5	386	400	400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	893	790	750	897	1,140	1,010
Ark.	6	4	3	395	450	450
Okla.	137	124	121	714	1,075	1,100
Texas	330	307	289	542	730	715
N.Mex.	6	7	6	1,233	1,950	1,950
TOTAL (S.W. area)	480	442	419	598	844	842
UNITED STATES	1,695	1,518	1,453	951	1,204	1,096

State	Production		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	215,623	220,500	198,640
N.C.	283,444	331,080	281,240
Tenn.	2,398	2,550	1,850
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	501,464	554,130	481,730
S.C.	10,766	13,780	8,800
Ga.	518,657	604,350	542,080
Fla.	54,490	58,240	44,100
Ala.	212,213	221,540	160,800
Miss.	2,794	2,400	2,000
TOTAL (S.E. area)	798,920	900,310	757,780
Ark.	2,200	1,800	1,350
Okla.	95,781	133,300	133,100
Texas	185,392	224,110	206,635
N.Mex.	7,514	13,650	11,700
TOTAL (S.W. area)	291,264	372,860	352,785
UNITED STATES	1,591,648	1,827,300	1,592,295

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	6	1	1	858	900	950	47	9	10
New York	132	93	96	1,024	900	1,000	1,336	837	960
Michigan	444	515	525	948	1,160	1,000	4,201	5,974	5,250
Total N. E.	582	609	622	960	1,120	1,000	5,585	6,820	6,220
Nebraska	67	72	68	1,533	1,650	1,700	1,014	1,188	1,156
Montana	13	13	12	1,519	1,500	1,500	193	195	180
Idaho	135	144	141	1,726	1,800	1,600	2,321	2,592	2,256
Wyoming	60	74	67	1,372	1,400	1,500	819	1,036	1,005
Washington	30	57	41	1,817	1,650	1,700	561	940	697
Total N. W.	304	360	329	1,616	1,653	1,609	4,907	5,951	5,294
Colorado	225	218	222	822	735	890	1,838	1,602	1,976
New Mexico	52	12	10	449	725	700	195	87	70
Arizona	8	3	2	468	600	500	36	18	10
Utah	9	8	8	449	200	500	40	16	40
Total S. W.	294	241	242	730	715	866	2,109	1,723	2,096
California									
Large Lima	71	60	50	1,642	1,527	1,700	1,166	916	850
Baby Lima	41	24	24	1,655	1,717	1,900	661	412	456
Other	196	183	170	1,200	1,306	1,400	2,356	2,390	2,380
Total Calif.	308	267	244	1,361	1,393	1,511	4,183	3,718	3,686
United States	1,488	1,477	1,437	1,132	1,233	1,204	16,784	18,212	17,296

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	4	3	6	1,031	1,130	1,200	42	34	72
N. Dak.	3	4	6	972	1,250	1,300	32	50	78
Idaho	94	126	91	1,236	1,450	1,250	1,159	1,827	1,138
Colo.	9	7	4	889	930	950	85	65	38
Wash.	135	146	134	1,135	1,500	1,360	1,510	2,190	1,822
Oreg.	10	12	12	960	1,450	1,300	92	174	156
Calif.	7	2	---	1,185	1,750	---	79	35	---
U. S.	272	300	253	1,156	1,458	1,306	3,112	4,375	3,304

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	9	5	4	13.2	14.0	14.0	120	70	56
Minn.	1,017	482	602	9.6	11.0	12.0	9,718	5,302	7,224
Iowa	40	15	13	12.8	18.5	17.0	514	278	221
N.Dak.	2,576	1,958	1,958	7.6	5.8	8.0	19,191	11,356	15,664
S.Dak.	699	572	601	8.2	6.0	11.0	5,600	3,432	6,611
Texas	99	34	116	6.5	10.5	10.0	655	357	1,160
Mont.	59	18	40	7.3	7.0	8.0	397	126	320
Ariz.	7	3	1	1/26.3	26.0	25.0	166	78	25
Calif.	59	45	29	29.2	38.0	32.0	1,607	1,710	928
U.S.	4,580	3,132	3,364	8.4	7.3	9.6	38,076	22,709	32,209

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	5,950	3,300	3,400	1,642	1,572	1,638	9,746	5,187	5,570
Conn.	14,710	9,300	8,900	1,456	1,394	1,428	21,267	12,966	12,635
Pa.	30,430	31,000	30,000	1,573	1,725	1,550	47,831	53,475	46,500
Ohio	16,640	13,100	13,000	1,452	1,665	1,579	24,036	21,814	20,525
Ind.	9,000	6,900	7,000	1,460	1,750	1,550	12,972	12,075	10,850
Wis.	15,180	13,900	15,200	1,539	1,502	1,605	23,161	20,878	24,390
Mo.	4,050	3,000	3,000	1,194	1,560	1,350	4,730	4,680	4,050
Md.	45,950	38,000	36,000	846	850	900	38,498	32,300	32,400
Va.	117,480	90,800	89,700	1,361	1,588	1,603	157,792	144,191	143,785
W.Va.	2,850	2,500	2,500	1,424	1,615	1,500	4,042	4,038	3,750
N.C.	630,270	468,300	472,800	1,402	1,544	1,701	870,922	723,130	804,210
S.C.	110,900	81,000	81,000	1,465	1,765	1,725	159,712	142,965	139,725
Ga.	93,500	70,200	71,300	1,286	1,518	1,595	118,884	106,548	113,729
Fla.	22,570	18,400	18,800	1,230	1,382	1,457	27,514	25,420	27,384
Ky.	295,410	222,300	217,600	1,399	1,604	1,530	408,138	356,505	332,840
Tenn.	97,110	77,500	76,200	1,416	1,681	1,573	135,606	130,278	119,900
Ala.	514	1/ 450	1/ 450	1,067	1,250	1,300	534	562	585
La.	299	1/ 130	1/ 180	634	575	950	186	75	171
U.S.	1,513,290	1,150,000	1,147,000	1,383	1,563	1,607	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,842,999

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest: 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Va.	11	92,800	70,500	70,000	1,333	1,560	1,600	121,910	109,980	112,000
N.C.	11	240,700	180,000	182,000	1,260	1,450	1,550	298,342	261,000	282,100
Total Old Belt	11	333,500	250,500	252,000	1,280	1,481	1,564	420,252	370,980	394,100
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	301,800	223,000	225,000	1,486	1,550	1,800	442,770	345,650	405,000
N.C.	13	77,000	55,500	56,000	1,456	1,735	1,750	110,472	96,292	98,000
S. C.	13	110,900	81,000	81,000	1,465	1,765	1,725	159,712	142,965	139,725
Total S. C. Belt	13	187,900	136,500	137,000	1,461	1,753	1,735	270,183	239,257	237,725
Ga.	14	92,400	69,000	70,000	1,288	1,520	1,600	117,556	104,880	112,000
Fla.	14	18,610	13,900	14,000	1,226	1,395	1,500	22,510	19,390	21,000
Ala.	14	514	1/ 450	1/ 450	1,067	1,250	1,300	534	562	585
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	111,530	83,300	84,400	1,276	1,498	1,582	140,601	124,832	133,585
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	934,730	693,300	698,400	1,383	1,559	1,676	1,273,806	1,080,719	1,170,410
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Va. Belt	21	9,150	7,600	7,500	1,208	1,320	1,350	10,978	10,032	10,125
Ky.	22	8,520	6,100	6,000	1,204	1,490	1,350	10,206	9,089	8,100
Tenn.	22	18,890	14,100	13,800	1,374	1,635	1,500	25,660	23,054	20,700
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	27,410	20,200	19,800	1,321	1,591	1,455	35,866	32,143	28,800
Ky.	23	8,750	6,100	5,800	1,126	1,480	1,250	9,780	9,028	7,250
Tenn.	23	2,000	1,300	1,300	1,146	1,450	1,350	2,251	1,885	1,755
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	10,750	7,400	7,100	1,129	1,475	1,268	12,032	10,913	9,005
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	2/47,320	35,200	34,400	2/1,257	1,508	1,393	2/58,886	53,088	47,930
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	11,680	9,200	9,000	1,442	1,625	1,525	16,702	14,950	13,725
Ind.	31	8,960	6,900	7,000	1,461	1,750	1,550	12,929	12,075	10,850
Mo.	31	4,050	3,000	3,000	1,294	1,560	1,350	4,730	4,680	4,050
Va.	31	12,190	10,600	10,300	1,787	2,075	1,900	21,628	21,995	19,570
W.Va.	31	2,850	2,500	2,500	1,424	1,615	1,500	4,042	4,038	3,750
N.C.	31	10,770	9,800	9,800	1,802	2,060	1,950	19,339	20,188	19,110
Ky.	31	260,300	199,000	195,000	1,422	1,620	1,550	365,896	322,380	302,250
Tenn.	31	73,100	60,000	59,000	1,438	1,700	1,600	103,611	102,000	94,400
Total Burley Belt	31	384,000	301,000	295,600	1,447	1,669	1,582	548,981	502,306	467,705
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	45,950	38,000	36,000	846	850	900	38,498	32,300	32,400
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	429,950	339,000	331,600	1,381	1,577	1,508	587,479	534,606	500,105

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	10,510	6,900	6,600	1,298	1,550	1,450	13,446	10,695	9,570
Tenn.	35	3,120	2,100	2,100	1,328	1,590	1,450	4,083	3,339	3,045
Total One Sucker	35	13,670	9,000	8,700	1,305	1,559	1,450	17,572	14,034	12,615
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,320	4,200	4,200	1,212	1,265	1,350	8,800	5,313	5,670
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,340	2,100	1,900	1,002	1,040	1,100	3,276	2,184	2,090
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	24,330	15,300	14,800	1,232	1,407	1,377	29,648	21,531	20,375
Class 4, Cigar Filler:										
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	30,380	31,000	30,000	1,573	1,725	1,550	47,750	53,475	46,500
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,960	3,900	4,000	1,433	1,760	1,700	7,334	6,864	6,800
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	35,340	34,900	34,000	1,561	1,729	1,568	55,085	60,339	53,300
Class 5, Cigar Binder:										
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	7,030	2,800	2,300	1,680	1,570	1,700	11,610	4,396	3,910
Mass.	52	4,030	1,400	1,400	1,871	1,900	2,050	7,309	2,660	2,870
Conn.	52	1,312	300	1/ 350	1,784	1,700	1,900	2,236	510	665
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	5,340	1,700	1,800	1,851	1,865	2,020	9,545	3,170	3,535
Total Southern Wis.	54	5,850	5,700	6,000	1,543	1,620	1,650	8,923	9,234	9,900
Total Northern Wis.	55	9,540	8,200	9,200	1,535	1,420	1,575	14,512	11,644	14,490
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/27,970	18,400	19,300	3/ 1,628	1,546	1,654	3/44,887	28,444	31,835
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:										
Mass.	61	1,850	1,900	2,000	1,253	1,330	1,350	2,321	2,527	2,700
Conn.	61	6,440	6,200	6,200	1,179	1,300	1,300	7,536	8,060	8,060
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,290	8,100	8,200	1,196	1,307	1,312	9,857	10,587	10,760
Ga.	62	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,211	1,390	1,330	1,328	1,668	1,729
Fla.	62	3,960	4,500	4,800	1,260	1,340	1,330	5,004	6,030	6,384
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,060	5,700	6,100	1,249	1,351	1,330	6,332	7,698	8,113
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,350	13,800	14,300	1,216	1,325	1,320	16,190	18,285	18,873
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	76,660	67,100	67,600	1,520	1,596	1,540	116,161	107,068	104,008
Class 7, Miscellaneous:										
Total La. Perique	72	299	1/ 130	1/ 180	634	575	950	186	75	171
UNITED STATES	All	1,513,290	1,150,000	1,147,000	1,383	1,563	1,607	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,842,999

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.
2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
3/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota type 55 through 1956.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,030	1,250	1,430	1,190
New Hampshire	1,185	1,600	1,630	1,180
Vermont	897	1,070	860	970
Massachusetts	2,548	2,400	2,700	2,100
Rhode Island	168	125	160	110
Connecticut	1,329	1,040	1,350	810
New York	17,494	22,000	19,500	16,800
New Jersey	2,828	2,500	3,700	2,600
Pennsylvania	6,346	6,400	7,500	5,700
Delaware	322	280	360	220
Maryland	1,185	1,270	1,600	1,200
Virginia	9,506	11,100	10,900	10,200
West Virginia	4,484	5,200	5,700	4,700
North Carolina	1,329	1,800	1,500	1,800
Total Eastern States	50,650	58,035	58,890	49,580
Central States:				
Ohio	3,088	3,100	2,750	3,100
Indiana	1,468	1,628	1,525	1,600
Illinois	2,641	2,140	2,300	1,990
Michigan	9,354	12,200	12,800	10,500
Wisconsin	1,217	1,100	1,340	1,110
Minnesota	262	330	261	305
Iowa	176	100	160	40
Missouri	912	730	750	650
Nebraska	53	30	36	35
Kansas	248	180	230	230
Kentucky	318	395	260	350
Tennessee	354	690	450	500
Arkansas	355	373	250	300
Total Central States	20,447	22,996	23,112	20,710
Western States:				
Montana	97	115	85	35
Idaho	1,452	1,200	1,250	620
Colorado	1,276	1,520	1,000	885
New Mexico	569	714	350	180
Utah	392	330	350	260
Washington	26,355	3/ 29,800	23,650	23,000
Oregon	2,492	2,250	2,200	2,300
California	8,727	9,650	10,900	9,300
Total Western States	41,360	45,579	39,785	36,580
United States	112,456	126,610	121,787	106,870

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500; 1959-Maine, 29; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 22; Connecticut, 74; New York, 740; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 180; Delaware, 50; Maryland 30; West Virginia, 57; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 8.

3/ Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	15	10	15
Mass.	77	120	110	125
R.I.	14	19	16	19
Conn.	135	170	150	160
N.Y.	1,149	1,390	1,120	1,050
N.J.	1,889	2,600	2,400	2,500
Pa.	2,570	3,000	2,900	2,900
Ohio	979	1,100	780	1,000
Ind.	368	500	365	380
Ill.	1,091	1,070	850	650
Mich.	2,908	3,200	3,100	3,000
Mo.	427	360	250	240
Kans.	122	135	80	165
Del.	111	90	75	70
Md.	458	490	460	500
Va.	1,404	1,950	1,500	1,800
W.Va.	651	840	660	750
N.C.	1,049	1,350	1,250	1,400
S.C.	3,213	2/ 5,300	2/ 5,500	4,800
Ga.	2,269	2/ 4,000	2/ 3,400	3,500
Ky.	202	190	150	150
Tenn.	182	180	200	190
Ala.	531	960	1,000	1,200
Miss.	317	443	420	400
Ark.	1,451	2,100	1,925	1,950
La.	75	145	160	165
Okla.	244	350	155	300
Texas	665	1,100	1,100	1,400
Idaho	293	350	240	240
Colo.	1,672	2/ 1,820	1,670	600
N.Mex.	156	160	185	20
Utah	498	420	470	190
Wash.	1,516	2,200	2,260	2,040
Oreg.	432	450	550	450
Calif., all	33,390	2/ 32,502	2/ 38,878	38,920
Clingstone 3/	22,239	2/ 21,043	2/ 25,377	25,377
Freestone	11,151	11,459	13,501	13,543
U. S.	62,528	71,069	74,339	73,239

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1958 - New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100; 1959 - Georgia, 90; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1958 - South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291; 1959 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40; California, Clingstone, 1,416.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	60	55	40
N.Y.	529	625	570	460
Pa.	153	115	110	100
Ohio	118	60	60	55
Ill.	131	88	100	60
Mich.	989	2/ 1,400	1,300	1,100
Mo.	99	75	80	70
Va.	58	40	25	30
W.Va.	50	65	55	60
N.C.	81	94	55	75
Ga.	129	98	85	80
Ky.	57	50	30	25
Tenn.	88	140	125	110
Ala.	84	150	75	110
Miss.	104	108	85	90
Ark.	70	102	75	90
La.	57	55	50	45
Okla.	64	80	60	80
Texas	184	250	270	300
Idaho	86	120	80	55
Colo.	194	210	190	35
Utah	232	330	140	150
Wash.	5,353	4,700	4,140	3,160
Oreg.	5,676	5,500	5,500	4,900
Calif.	15,193	14,375	16,876	17,001
U.S.	29,981	28,890	30,191	28,281

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	133,825	117,500	103,500	79,000
Bartlett	93,950	77,500	69,500	43,000
Other	39,875	40,000	34,000	36,000
Oreg., all	141,890	137,500	137,500	122,500
Bartlett	57,020	57,500	55,000	45,000
Other	84,870	80,000	82,500	77,500
Calif., all	364,600	345,000	405,000	408,000
Bartlett	322,300	312,000	366,000	370,000
Other	42,300	33,000	39,000	38,000
3 States, all	640,315	600,000	646,000	609,500
Bartlett	473,270	447,000	490,500	458,000
Other	167,045	153,000	155,500	151,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	78,060	100,600	91,000	105,000
N.J.	1,340	1,200	1,100	1,200
Pa.	22,600	29,000	28,000	27,000
Ohio	15,310	20,000	15,200	18,000
Ind.	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,550
Ill.	1,570	1,100	1,000	1,100
Mich.	40,100	50,500	57,000	55,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mo.	3,650	4,200	3,600	3,500
Kans.	790	500	500	500
Va.	702	370	300	330
N.C.	1,780	1,300	1,200	1,200
S.C.	1,270	1,700	1,800	2,200
Ga.	1,480	1,700	1,400	1,400
Ark.	7,300	9,800	8,000	8,300
Ariz.	3,760	5,700	10,200	9,500
Wash.	36,040	54,000	58,000	49,000
Oreg.	920	900	1,100	800
Calif., all	2,665,800	2,741,000	2,857,000	2,855,000
Wine varieties	576,300	580,000	580,000	555,000
Table varieties	558,400	530,000	532,000	560,000
Raisin varieties	1,531,100	1,631,000	1,745,000	1,740,000
Raisins 2/	212,000	186,000	222,000	---
Not dried	683,100	887,000	857,000	---
U. S.	2,885,762	3,026,170	3,139,050	3,141,880

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Equivalent tons Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	13,200	542,200	651,000	508,000
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	49,000	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,205,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	4,000	80,240	135,000	180,000
Other	43,137	44,100	45,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,025,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	1,800	53,980	74,200	81,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	64,750	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,824,400
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	18,500	912,300	897,000	712,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000
Texas	476	650	1,000	21,440	29,200	45,000
Ariz.	579	340	850	22,290	13,100	32,700
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	62,850	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,701,700
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	31,700	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,220,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	91,500	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,117,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	2,800	75,420	103,400	126,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,350	41,240	23,500	51,900
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,330	127,600	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,526,100
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	30,500	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,220,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,100	714,800	784,000	804,000
Other	16,100	15,600	10,400	644,000	624,000	416,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,500	152,000	168,000	220,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,750	84,550	60,800	89,400
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,750	81,040	84,800	91,500
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,350	29,870	20,200	43,900
Other Areas	1,505	1,900	1,400	51,170	64,600	47,600
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	41,500	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,620,900
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,000	539,900	672,000	672,000
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	17,900	539,900	685,400	707,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	320	12,880	8,000	12,800
July 1 forecast of 1960 limes	—	—	340	—	—	13,600
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/302	300	550	4/ 13,467	13,500	24,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,800	203,850	202,000	126,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested-or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, July 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/			
Calif.	74	74	62
Fla.			
Temple	--	66	68
Other	70	55	73
Texas	54	77	81
Ariz.	72	85	61
La.	56	78	70
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	78	74	79
Fla.	69	63	69
Texas	52	75	75
Ariz.	74	87	63
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	77	74	71
Fla.	70	59	71
Texas	53	76	80
Ariz.	73	86	62
La.	56	78	70
Total, All Oranges	73	68	71

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	65	52	71
Seedless	66	57	71
Other	63	46	72
Texas	43	73	81
Ariz.	75	88	70
Calif., All	79	71	81
D.V.	80	82	82
Other	78	66	80
Total Grapefruit	58	63	75
LEMONS:			
Calif.	74	75	59
Ariz.	60	88	51
Total Lemons	--	--	--
LIMES:			
Fla.	71	57	84
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	60	66
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	63	43	71

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	177,400	90,000	210,000	210,000
Washington	12,680	2/ 14,000	2/ 13,600	10,000
Utah	5,090	4,000	6,200	3,300
United States	195,170	108,000	229,800	223,300
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,430	7,800	6,700	7,200
California	80,000	61,000	2/ 93,000	80,000
United States	86,430	68,800	99,700	87,200
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,730	19,300	22,900	7,200
Washington	17,580	13,500	2/ 22,000	6,400
Oregon	49,110	19,700	44,000	10,000
California 3/	152,200	96,000	139,000	130,000
United States	467,920	292,500	436,400	348,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1958-Apricots, Washington, 400; 1959-Prunes, Washington, 250. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600; 1959-Apricots, Washington, 1,000; Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,000. 3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	54	23	75	9,210	2/8,000	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	82	74	88	3/25,640	3/19,000	---
Not dried				11,400	6,600	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/75	83	82	20,080	39,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	60	31	67	48,700	27,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	62	95	68	39,610	82,800	54,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	63	80	59	7,460	9,600	7,000
Washington	54	71	30	562	480	300
United States	62	80	57	8,022	10,080	7,300
WALNUTS:						
California	78	69	78	68,840	58,500	69,000
Oregon	66	71	48	6,430	4,000	2,600
United States	77	69	76	75,270	62,500	71,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 950 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.
3/ Dried basis.
4/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sweet varieties:				
New York	4,370	6,100	6,700	5,100
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,100	1,000	500
Ohio	355	300	220	300
Michigan	9,400	13,500	13,500	13,500
4 Great Lakes States	15,285	21,000	21,420	19,400
Montana	1,331	1,960	1,200	1,500
Idaho	2,522	2,750	1,280	800
Colorado	625	1,100	620	120
Utah	3,464	4,800	1,600	1,000
Washington	18,920	2/ 18,500	2/ 13,700	11,600
Oregon	22,560	25,300	24,900	16,000
California	29,590	12,200	13,500	31,500
7 Western States	79,012	66,610	56,800	62,520
United States	94,297	87,610	78,220	81,920
Sour varieties:				
New York	22,790	22,000	18,500	15,000
Pennsylvania	9,590	11,200	11,500	9,000
Ohio	1,892	2,100	1,350	1,900
Michigan	69,600	49,500	86,000	76,000
Wisconsin	13,240	8,000	11,400	8,100
5 Great Lakes States	117,112	92,800	128,750	110,000
Montana	298	340	380	40
Idaho	906	1,560	850	450
Colorado	1,722	1,770	2/ 1,350	500
Utah	2,095	2,250	850	1,200
Washington	2,200	1,900	1,450	1,400
Oregon	3,210	3,300	3,400	3,200
6 Western States	10,431	11,120	8,280	6,790
United States	127,543	103,920	137,030	116,790

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1958 - 320; 1959 - 400; Sour Cherries, 1959, Colorado, 102.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	17,800	21,700	22,000	12.8	16.3	14.0	229	354	308
Mich.	65,500	74,100	65,000	12.0	17.5	14.0	784	1,299	910
Wis.	8,700	6,500	6,000	10.6	13.7	10.0	92	89	60
Minn.	61,900	70,900	77,000	11.0	12.4	12.0	686	880	924
N. Dak.	32,200	33,800	41,000	10.8	12.6	12.5	353	425	512
S. Dak.	4,700	6,000	6,300	12.0	13.7	13.0	56	82	82
Nebr.	54,500	63,900	68,000	14.4	17.3	17.0	784	1,107	1,156
Kans.	6,500	8,400	8,600	11.4	16.9	16.0	78	142	138
Mont.	51,500	52,600	60,000	13.6	15.7	15.0	697	827	900
Idaho	76,000	87,600	92,000	19.1	21.5	21.0	1,454	1,886	1,932
Wyo.	33,800	38,000	41,000	14.2	16.2	15.5	479	616	636
Colo.	123,100	143,200	155,000	16.1	17.0	17.0	1,980	2,437	2,635
Utah	28,800	31,200	31,000	15.4	18.3	15.5	443	572	480
Wash.	26,600	34,100	37,000	22.7	22.4	23.0	607	763	851
Oreg.	17,200	19,300	20,000	22.9	26.1	22.0	395	504	440
Calif. 1/	173,600	208,300	202,000	19.7	23.7	23.0	3,442	4,928	4,646
Other States	5,900	5,800	6,100	14.2	17.9	15.6	83	104	95
U. S.	788,300	905,400	938,000	16.0	18.8	17.8	12,642	17,015	16,705

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	268.7	272.0	286.0	21.1	20.3	20.5	5,620	5,520	5,863
Florida	38.1	47.1	49.5	34.7	38.2	38.0	1,313	1,798	1,881
U. S.	306.8	319.1	335.5	22.8	22.9	23.1	6,933	7,318	7,744

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-58	1959 1/	Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	1959 1/	Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	1959 1/	Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	110	1,979	2/1,860	1,100
Calif.	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114
E. SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	115	2,854	2/2,688	2,645
-Other	4.5	3.6	4.7	109	110	125	500	396	588
Texas	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	60	136	60	54
Total	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties	14.6	13.2	15.0	124	140	150	1,812	1,848	2,250
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.4	74	80	110	842	552	704
S.C.	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	100	836	540	700
Ga.	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	60	172	106	96
Ala.-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	140	1,842	1,440	2,170
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Miss.	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	45	434	450	360
Ark.	13.7	7.6	6.9	50	59	59	680	448	407
La.	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	50	441	374	360
Okla.	6.0	4.9	4.4	50	60	60	300	294	264
Texas	10.9	8.0	8.8	47	62	65	498	496	572
Ariz.	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	275	1,189	1,950	2,695
Calif.	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	320	14,910	14,625	17,184
Total	183.5	138.1	153.3	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	11.7	9.0	8.0	66	70	70	768	630	560
Kans.	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	95	258	230	209
Del.	6.9	12.0	11.0	153	200	200	1,161	2,400	2,200
Md.	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	130	385	324	338
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	155	2,563	2,415	3,565
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	105	375	171	168
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	75	527	455	488
N.C.	12.6	8.8	8.4	65	85	110	810	748	924
Ga.	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	37	132	122	92
Ky.	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	67	1,040	890	891
Tenn.	17.6	13.0	12.0	57	70	60	999	910	720
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	170	957	2,006	1,921
Calif.	9.5	9.6	9.6	265	310	300	2,488	2,976	2,880
Total	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	133.5	12,461	14,277	14,956
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.2	145	160	160	370	336	352
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	140	165	160	191	231	224
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	21.9	14.2	13.5	202	210	240	4,297	2,982	3,240
N.J.	25.7	18.0	17.0	168	215	220	4,165	3,870	3,740
Pa.	5.7	4.0	4.0	138	170	175	783	680	700
Ohio	8.8	6.4	6.3	133	155	155	1,151	992	976
Ind.	6.2	4.1	4.1	113	142	145	677	582	594
Ill.	5.3	1.8	1.5	64	85	90	330	153	135
Mich.	7.2	7.0	7.1	100	120	130	716	840	923
Wis.	20.5	17.0	18.5	128	140	130	2,605	2,380	2,405

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage: Average 1949-58	Acreage: 1959 1/	Acreage: Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre: 1959 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959 1/	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L. SUMMER: Cont.									
Minn.	5.1	4.7	4.3	131	170	180	664	799	774
Nebr.	6.6	5.1	4.5	93	115	115	604	586	518
Md.	3.2	2.1	2.3	71	85	85	226	178	196
Va.	5.5	4.5	4.3	72	80	80	388	360	344
W.Va.	14.1	11.0	11.0	65	70	75	912	770	825
N.C.	4.8	4.0	3.8	82	120	120	384	480	456
Idaho	9.4	10.4	10.4	208	240	200	1,946	2,496	2,080
Colo.	10.6	12.0	10.3	220	230	240	2,330	2,760	2,472
N.Mex.	1.5	2.2	2.4	109	175	175	187	385	420
Wash.	18.2	24.0	21.0	255	255	250	4,626	6,120	5,250
Oreg.	10.4	12.5	13.0	200	225	210	2,068	2,812	2,730
Calif.	12.5	10.1	9.2	268	270	265	3,342	2,727	2,438
Total	208.0	178.6	172.1	161.3	187.7	184.7	33,178	33,519	31,792
FALL:									
Maine	138.8	142.0	149.0	257	240	Aug. 10	35,576	34,080	Aug. 10
N.H.	3.1	2.0	2.0	161	170	"	492	340	"
Vt.	3.7	1.8	1.8	145	165	"	523	297	"
Mass.	5.4	4.7	5.0	155	170	"	835	799	"
R.I.	3.3	3.1	3.2	201	235	"	668	728	"
Conn.	7.7	6.8	7.1	179	190	"	1,362	1,292	"
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	29.3	31.8	31.5	210	220	"	6,262	6,996	"
-Upstate	49.8	34.0	33.0	166	180	"	8,180	6,120	"
Pa.	57.6	44.0	44.0	147	170	"	8,377	7,480	"
8 Eastern-Fall	298.7	270.2	276.6	208.9	215.1	"	62,275	58,132	"
Ohio	15.1	13.0	13.4	148	170	"	2,231	2,210	"
Ind.	6.0	6.0	5.9	192	218	"	1,142	1,308	"
Mich.	56.6	46.5	44.0	124	148	"	6,849	6,882	"
Wis.	34.4	28.0	30.5	135	150	"	4,607	4,200	"
Minn.	78.5	87.0	96.0	109	125	"	8,534	10,875	"
Iowa	8.0	5.5	5.0	75	90	"	592	495	"
N.Dak.	95.2	100.0	108.0	115	124	"	10,985	12,400	"
S.Dak.	11.4	7.3	7.9	81	60	"	902	438	"
Nebr.	20.8	12.3	10.8	148	170	"	3,104	2,091	"
9 Central-Fall	326.0	305.6	321.5	120.0	133.8	"	38,946	40,899	"
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.5	136	150	"	1,334	1,365	"
Idaho	154.6	200.0	220.0	184	190	"	28,749	38,000	"
Wyo.	4.9	4.7	4.5	133	155	"	644	728	"
Colo.	43.8	45.0	45.7	190	200	"	8,368	9,000	"
Utah	10.8	8.5	8.8	152	175	"	1,632	1,488	"
Nev.	1.6	1.4	1.0	191	210	"	302	294	"
Wash.	15.5	17.0	20.0	226	220	"	3,536	3,740	"
Oreg.	26.0	24.0	22.0	228	245	"	5,921	5,880	"
Calif.	16.3	19.1	18.2	240	275	"	3,891	5,252	"
9 Western-Fall	283.4	328.8	349.7	191.0	200.0	"	54,378	65,747	"
Total	908.1	904.6	947.8	171.6	182.2	"	155,598	164,778	"
U. S.	1,479.7	1,388.2	1,434.4	158.3	175.2	"	233,419	243,281	"

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959 - Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188. 3/ The total acreage for L. I. in 1960 was distributed between L. Summer and Fall crops in proportion to the 1957-59 average percentages.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1959 AND 1960

Seasonal group and State	1959 1/	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:		
Fla.	12.5	10.0
Calif.	14.3	10.6
Total Winter	26.8	20.6
EARLY SPRING:		
Fla.-Hastings	21.5	23.0
Other	3.8	4.7
Texas	.5	.9
Total Early Spring	25.8	28.6
LATE SPRING:		
N.C.-8 N. E. counties	13.2	15.6
Other counties	6.9	6.4
S.C.	6.5	7.0
Ga.	1.8	1.6
Ala.-Baldwin area	12.0	15.5
Other	8.7	9.0
Miss.	9.0	8.0
Ark.	7.6	6.9
La.	7.2	7.2
Okla.	5.1	4.6
Texas	8.0	8.8
Ariz.	7.8	9.8
Calif.	45.0	53.7
Total Late Spring	138.8	154.1
EARLY SUMMER:		
Mo.	9.0	8.0
Kans.	2.5	2.4
Del.	12.0	11.0
Md.	2.7	2.6
Va.-Eastern Shore	21.0	23.0
Norfolk	1.9	1.6
Other	6.5	6.5
N.C.	8.8	8.4
Ga.	2.7	2.5
Ky.	13.7	13.3
Tenn.	13.0	12.0
Texas	12.0	11.5
Calif.	9.6	9.6
Total Early Summer	115.4	112.4
LATE SUMMER:		
Mass.	2.1	2.2
R.I.	1.4	1.4
N.Y.-L.I.	14.2	13.5
N.J.	18.0	17.0
Pa.	4.1	4.1
Ohio	6.4	6.3
Ind.	4.2	4.2
Ill.	1.8	1.5
Mich.	7.0	7.1
Wis.	17.5	19.0
Minn.	4.8	4.4
Nebr.	5.4	4.7
Md.	2.1	2.3
LATE SUMMER (Cont'd.)		
Va.	4.5	4.3
W.Va.	11.0	11.0
N.C.	4.0	3.8
Idaho	10.6	10.4
Colo.	12.0	10.5
N.Mex.	2.2	2.4
Wash.	24.0	21.0
Oreg.	12.8	13.0
Calif.	10.1	9.2
Total Late Summer	180.2	173.3
FALL:		
Maine	142.0	149.0
N.H.	2.0	2.0
Vt.	1.8	1.8
Mass.	4.7	5.0
R.I.	3.1	3.2
Conn.	6.8	7.1
N.Y.-L.I.	31.8	31.5
Upstate	34.0	33.0
Pa.	44.9	44.9
8 Eastern-Fall	271.1	277.5
Ohio	13.1	13.5
Ind.	6.1	6.0
Mich.	47.5	44.5
Wis.	30.5	31.0
Minn.	94.0	103.0
Iowa	5.5	5.0
N.D.	105.0	112.0
S.D.	7.8	8.0
Nebr.	12.7	11.4
9 Central-Fall	322.2	334.4
Mont.	9.3	9.7
Idaho	201.0	223.0
Wyo.	5.0	4.7
Colo.	46.0	46.5
Utah	8.9	9.2
Nev.	1.4	1.0
Wash.	17.0	20.0
Oreg.	24.0	22.0
Calif.	19.1	18.2
9 Western-Fall	331.7	354.3
Total Fall	925.0	966.2
U.S.	1,412.0	1,455.2

1/ Revised.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.8	16.0	14.5	88	85	90	1,385	1,360	1,035
Mo.	2.5	2.0	1.5	56	65	65	138	130	98
Kans.	1.1	1.2	1.2	53	100	80	59	120	96
Md.	5.1	4.2	4.0	104	120	135	524	504	540
Va.	17.3	22.5	20.0	79	87	90	1,368	1,958	1,800
N. C.	42.5	32.0	25.0	62	80	78	2,626	2,560	1,950
S. C.	25.9	14.0	10.0	50	54	50	1,316	756	500
Ga.	25.5	13.0	10.0	42	47	47	1,076	611	470
Fla.	4.0	1.5	1.2	45	50	50	171	75	60
Ky.	5.8	4.4	4.2	51	57	55	294	251	231
Tenn.	12.5	10.0	10.0	55	70	66	687	700	660
Ala.	20.5	12.0	10.0	44	57	54	906	684	540
Miss.	24.5	19.0	16.0	45	57	46	1,122	1,083	736
Ark.	7.1	4.7	3.7	46	60	58	324	282	215
La.	88.4	81.0	65.0	55	62	50	4,872	5,022	3,250
Okla.	2.8	1.6	1.3	48	61	60	132	98	78
Texas	29.2	23.0	22.0	45	65	60	1,337	1,495	1,320
Calif.	11.7	13.0	12.0	71	78	75	837	1,014	900
U. S.	344.2	275.1	231.6	56.5	68.0	63.7	19,302	18,703	14,749

HOPS

State	Acreage: Average 1949-58	Acreage: 1959	Acreage: 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,735	3,500	3,200	1,904	1,940	1,900	3,257	6,790	6,080
Wash.	14,490	18,600	16,400	1,642	1,640	1,600	23,753	30,504	26,240
Oreg.	8,650	5,200	4,600	1,169	1,340	1,300	10,074	6,968	5,980
Calif.	7,160	5,800	5,100	1,539	1,610	1,550	11,188	9,338	7,905
U. S.	32,035	33,100	29,300	1,510	1,619	1,577	48,273	53,600	46,205

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during June 1959	Number of layers on hand during June 1960	Eggs per 100 layers 1959	Eggs per 100 layers 1960	Total eggs produced During June 1959	Total eggs produced During June 1960	Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl. 1959	Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl. 1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,824	2,614	1,794	1,812	51	47	332	305
N. H.	2,010	1,859	1,701	1,740	34	32	234	215
Vt.	728	754	1,734	1,896	13	14	89	89
Mass.	3,291	2,930	1,758	1,866	58	55	370	347
R. I.	385	364	1,698	1,818	7	7	44	43
Conn.	3,130	2,993	1,734	1,764	54	53	354	345
N. Y.	7,378	7,042	1,887	1,842	139	130	889	797
N. J.	11,456	10,156	1,731	1,707	198	173	1,212	1,083
Pa.	15,794	15,439	1,818	1,848	287	285	1,888	1,834
N. Atl.	46,996	44,151	1,790	1,803	841	796	5,412	5,058
Ohio	10,878	10,960	1,833	1,854	199	203	1,292	1,268
Ind.	10,666	10,350	1,851	1,908	197	197	1,287	1,251
Ill.	13,594	12,708	1,848	1,884	251	239	1,628	1,471
Mich.	7,384	7,288	1,806	1,830	133	133	849	827
Wis.	10,464	10,131	1,920	1,902	201	193	1,296	1,256
E. N.Cent.	52,986	51,437	1,851	1,876	981	965	6,352	6,073
Minn.	15,316	14,678	1,890	1,908	289	280	2,063	1,921
Iowa	21,688	20,781	1,908	1,956	414	406	2,855	2,633
Mo.	9,982	9,000	1,794	1,803	179	162	1,138	1,004
N. Dak.	2,496	2,446	1,857	1,836	46	45	292	275
S. Dak.	6,856	6,817	1,848	1,905	127	130	854	821
Nebr.	8,514	8,894	1,881	1,926	160	171	1,062	1,071
Kans.	7,816	7,416	1,860	1,896	145	141	940	857
W. N.Cent.	72,668	70,032	1,872	1,906	1,360	1,335	9,204	8,582
Del.	608	660	1,692	1,818	10	12	63	72
Md.	1,963	1,948	1,722	1,809	34	35	219	221
Va.	4,438	4,390	1,770	1,806	79	79	501	497
W. Va.	1,842	2,019	1,842	1,860	34	38	209	217
N. C.	9,568	9,240	1,794	1,824	172	169	1,044	1,028
S. C.	3,370	3,718	1,701	1,734	57	64	345	399
Ga.	7,222	7,898	1,788	1,806	129	143	792	877
Fla.	3,764	4,371	1,887	1,899	71	83	419	501
S. Atl.	32,775	34,244	1,788	1,819	586	623	3,592	3,812
Ky.	4,998	5,036	1,641	1,722	82	87	544	526
Tenn.	5,093	4,988	1,632	1,626	83	81	527	489
Ala.	4,954	4,851	1,746	1,689	86	82	524	513
Miss.	4,738	4,581	1,689	1,650	80	76	413	467
Ark.	3,702	4,045	1,716	1,734	64	70	403	418
La.	1,862	1,947	1,554	1,500	29	29	184	185
Okla.	3,940	3,801	1,749	1,767	69	67	450	419
Texas	12,253	12,334	1,686	1,674	207	206	1,330	1,269
S. Cent.	41,540	41,583	1,685	1,678	700	698	4,375	4,286
Mont.	1,110	1,100	1,812	1,806	20	20	131	128
Idaho	1,300	1,310	1,902	1,902	25	25	166	160
Wyo.	292	348	1,857	1,842	5	6	37	38
Colo.	1,429	1,402	1,752	1,876	25	26	157	152
N. Mex.	596	639	1,782	1,710	11	11	64	63
Ariz.	606	564	1,854	1,785	11	10	68	64
Utah	1,713	1,751	1,950	1,965	33	34	204	212
Nev.	90	90	1,680	1,806	2	2	10	12
Wash.	4,584	4,796	1,968	1,878	90	90	547	575
Oreg.	2,794	2,835	1,878	1,887	52	53	334	338
Calif.	21,794	25,106	1,956	1,920	426	482	2,572	2,774
West.	36,308	39,941	1,928	1,900	700	759	4,290	4,516
U. S.	283,273	281,388	1,824	1,839	5,168	5,176	33,225	32,327

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